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NOVEMBER 9, 1912.

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BERGAMETTOL .		l/• oz. ł/6 lb.	 A perfect substitute for bergamot oil.
GERANETTOL .	-	l/- oz.	 A perfect substitute for geranium oil.

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GRAND PRIX, Turin International Exhibition, 1911. GOLD MED AL, Brussels International Exhibition, 1910.

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Stevenson & Howell, Ltd. Southwark St. London, S.E. ATTEMORISED

This Prospectus has been Filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE FRIDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1012.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED,

PORT SUNLIGHT, CHESHIRE.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1890.)

CAPITAL.

£ 2000 0000 := 2000 0000 50/ Community == 6.04 December 210 000 6000	£
2,000,000 in 200,000 5% Cumulative first Preference Shares of £10 each	2,000,000
£10 each	2,000,000
£10 each	1,000,000
£1 each 2,000,000 in 2,000,000 15% Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares	1,242,500
of £1 each	1,000,000
Shares of £1 each 2,000,000 in 200,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each	1,000,000
20,000,000	8,242,500

All the Issued Capital has been fully paid excepting 12s. per share on 250,000 15 per cent. Preferred Ordinary Shares.

The respective shares rank for priority as regards both Capital and Dividend in the order set out above.

A member is entitled to one vote for each Share of £10 and one vote for each ten Shares of £1.

CO-PARTNERSHIP CERTIFICATES.

After payment of all Preference and Preferred Ordinary dividends and 5 per cent, on the Ordinary shares in respect of any year, further amounts available for distribution are subject to the terms of a Co-Partnership Trust Deed made in 1909 under which employees of the Company and its Associated Companies participate on Co-Partnership Certificates held. The terms of the Deed do not affect the rights of the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shareholders.

ISSUE OF

507,500 6% Cumulative "O" Preference Shares of £1 each (increasing the issued "C" Preference Shares to 1,750,000) at 21s. per Share, payable as follows:

1s. per Share on application,
6s. per Share on 19th November 1912 (including the premium of 1s. per Share)

14s. per Share on 17th December, 1912,
or the Shares may be paid in full on 19th November, 1912. The first Dividend on the "C" Preference Shares now offered for subscription will be payable on 1st January, 1913, calculated upon the amounts for the time being paid upon the Shares as from the respective dates of payment, after which date they will be identical with the "C" shares already quoted.

Applications from Shareholders, will receive preferential consideration.

Applications from Shareholders will receive preferential consideration.

DIRECTORS.

SIR WILLIAM HESKETH LEVER, Bt. (Chairman).
JOHN LEVER TILLOTSON, J.P.
JOHN GRAY.
JAMES LEVER FERGUSON.
EDMUND VANNUTELLI SALAMAN.
WILLIAM HULME LEVER.
JAMES DARCY LEVER.
CLARENCE CHARLES KNOWLES.
JOHN LOUDON BUCHANAN.
JOHN KEVAN GREENHALGH.

BANKERS.

LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK LTD., 41 Lothbury, London, E.C., and Branches.

MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO. LTD., Manchester, Liverpool and Branches.

BARCLAY & COMPANY LTD., 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C., and

BROKERS.

R. NIVISON & CO., Bank Bnildings, Princes Street, London, E.O. FOSTER & BRAITHWAITE, 27 Austin Friers, London, E.C. R. J. TILNEY & CO., 14 Castle Street, Liverpool. LAWSON & ORMROD, 4 Norfolk Street, Manchester.

SOLICITORS.

SIMPSON, NORTH, HARLEY & CO., I Water Street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO., 14 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.O.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

JOHN McDOWELL, Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

PROSPECTUS.

The present Company of Lever Brothers Limited was formed in 1894 with a Capital of £1,500,000 (divided into 75,000 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of £10 each and 75,000 Ordinary Shares of £10 each to acquire the business of Soap and Glycerine Manufacturers carried on at Port Sunlight and elsewhere prior to the 17th May, 1890, by the firm of Lever Brothers and subsequently by Lever Brothers Limited (incorporated in 1890), the Vendors to the present Company. The Company has from time to time by various resolutions, duly passed and confirmed, increased its Authorised Capital to £20,000,000, of which there has been issued £8,242,500 in the various classes of shares now existing and set out above. and set out above.

harsed and commined, increased its Authorisea Capital to 22,000,000, of which there has been issued £8,242,500 in the various classes of shares now existing and set out above.

At the time of incorporation in I894 the present Company became the owner of the Works, Plant and Village at Port Sunlight, comprising in all an area of \$6 acres. Extensions and additions to the Works, Plant and Village at Port Sunlight have been continuously made throughout the intervening 18 years until to-day the Works and Village comprise an area of 440 acres. The Buildings within the Works area of 217 acres have a floorage space of 2,347,834 square feet and include Soap and Glyccrine Factories, Oil and Cake Mills, Alkali, Printing and other Works, Wharves, Dock and Roads, together with the Head Offices of the Company. The Buildings within the Village area of 223 acres include 747 Houses and Cottages, 8 Shops, Recreation Halls, Library, Museum, Hospital, with Parks, Gardens and over 5 miles of Roads. The tenure of all is Freehold.

In addition to its Estate at Port Sunlight the Company owns valuable properties in London and Dublin of leasehold tenure, and in Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tync of freehold tenure, and has acquired total or controlling interests in other Soap and Glycerine businesses in the United Kingdom.

Abroad, the Company has largely developed its business by the formation of Associated Companies, building and equipping factories for the manufacture of Soap and Glycerine in France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, the United States of America, Japan, Australia, Canada and South Africa, and has controlling interests in these Companies and in other similar businesses. In connection with the Supply of Materials used in their manufactures the Company or its Associated Companies own Oil Mills in West Africa, Australia, South Africa and Japan, Cocoa Nut Plantations on Islands in the Pacific and Concessions in West Africa, including a Convention with the Belgian Colonial Government, whereby that Government has granted to the

paid up.

Thus in the United Kingdom and abroad the Company, in addition to its business at Port Sunlight, holds the whole or controlling interests in over 40 Associated Companies with numerous Branches or Selling Agents throughout the World. The Works and Plant are in efficient working order and repair and full provision has been made for Depreciation.

The following particulars are relative to the aggregate trading of the Company and its Associated Companies since 1907:

The Sales of Soap have increased year by year and the profits and sales for the first six months of 1912 were greater than for the corresponding period of 1911.

The cost of Raw Material (less the value of the by-product Glycerine) has been high without a corresponding increase in the sale price of soap and more particularly so in the year of 1911.

The Advertising expenditure has been maintained during this period of high prices of Materials and is being maintained partly out of profits arising in the ordinary course of trade and partly out of profits realised by the sale of investments and by damages received in actions for libel.

The following figures have been extracted from the Company's Balance Sheets as certified by its Auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co.:—

			Interests in				
		Frechold	Associated				
		Works	Companies		Depre-	Dividends	Rate of
	Paid up	and	and Invest-	Reserve	ciation	to Share-	Ordinary
	Capital.	Plant.	ments.	Fund.	Fund.	bolders.	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1907	4,765,000	2,018.968	1,581,373	356,004	248,239	286,531	8 per cent
1908	5,100,000	2,071,639	2,041,803	365,012	293,054	340,571	10 ,,
1909	5,100,000	2,190,224	2,828,306	376,616	341,234	396,250	121 ,,
1910	6,220,458	2,440,126	3,554,157	435,366	392,978	462.805	15 ,,
1911	7,592,500	2,613,556	4,725,797	500,072	447,510	553,522	15 ,,

The Company has guaranteed the due payment of the annual interest amounting to £26,902 on outstanding debentures and dehenture stock by certain of the Associated Companies.

*A copy of the Report of the Directors and the Company's Balance Sheet for the year 1911, together with a Report of the Proceedings of the Eighteenth Annual General Meeting held at Port Sunlight on the 8th March last, containing Sir William H. Lever's speech at that Meeting, giving further particulars of developments then in progress and especially those in connection with the Belgian Congo, are enclosed.

The present Issue is made to provide further Capital in connection with the Company's business generally and for the extension of the businesses and undertakings of its Associated Companies, including development work on Plantations in the Pacific Islands and general development at various stations on the West Coast of Africa and in the Belgian Congo.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. R. Nivison & Co. and Messrs. Foster & Braithwaite to underwrite the whole of the Shares now offered for subscription in consideration of a commission of 6d, per share.

In compliance with the requirements of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, the Directors state 507.500 shares as the minimum subscription upon which they will proceed to allotment.

The Company will pay a brokerage of 2d, per share upon all shares allotted on applications bearing a Broker's stamp.

It is intended to apply for a special settlement in and official quotation of the shares on the London Stock Exchange and also at Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Głasgow, Dublin and Belfast.

The following further information is given pursuant to Section 81 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908 :-

(a) In October, 1910, 64,800 6% "B" Preference shares of £10 each were offered at the price of £11 per share to the holders of Preference shares of the Company and allotted as to 26,177 shares on 13th October, 16,524 shares on 7th November, 21,800 shares on 12th November and 299 shares on 31st December,

(b) In December, 1910, 9,000 6% "B" Preference shares of £10 each were applied for at par and allotted on 21st December, 1910.

(c) In January, 1911, 242,500 6% "C" Preference shares of £1 each wer applied for at par and allotted on 11th January, 1911.

(d) In May, 1911, 1,000,000 6% "C" Preference shares of £1 each were offered at the price of 21s. per share to the holders of Preference shares of the Company and allotted as to 269,556 shares on 25th May, 111,144 shares on 6th June, 11,098 shares on 14th June, 602,056 shares on 21st June, and 6,146 shares on 25th July, 1911.

(c) In May, 1912, 50,000 5% "A" Preference sbares of £10 each were offered at par to the holders of "A" and "B" Preference shares of the Company and allotted as to 26,063 shares on 15th May and 23,937 shares on 11th June, 1912.

All the above shares have been fully paid and amongst other expenses connected with the issues Underwriting Commissions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the nominal amounts of the issues referred to in a, d and c above were paid.

The dates and names of the parties to the following contracts which have been entered into within the past two years are here set forth as being probably within the purview of Section 81 (k) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908:

within the purview of Section 81 (k) of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 190s:

10th October, 1910. Lever Brothers Limited of the one part and R. Nivison & Co. and Foster & Braithwaite of the other part. —12th October, 1910. Lever Brothers Limited and William Hesketh Lever. —19th October, 1910. Alexander Gordon Ogston, Is a Bril Alexander, Edith Alexander, Isa Hill Mackay, Harold John Tennant, Lily Dora Alexander, Edith Alexander, Isa Hill Mackay, Harold John Tennant, Lily Dora Alexander of the second part, and Lever Brothers Limited of the third part. —21st December, 1910, Thomas Holt, Arthur Bett, Jonathan Cockin Holt, Robert Longstaff Holt, Alfred Allen Haynes, Owen Harrison Williams, David Jardine, Peter Owen, Mary Seaton Leighton. William Leighton Leighton, Arthur Leighton, William Leighton Leighton, John Merrett Wade, Hubert Edward Braddyll, Wilfred Heyworth, Ricardo Simpson, William Griffith Leete, Henry Arkell Baty, John Stanley Holt, Thomas Ashe Baty, Walter Maddoc Simpson Alfred Charles Bamford, George Wall, Angus Matheson, William Kcay Findlay and Edward Vyvian Rayner and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Annel Ball Holt and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Annel Maria McConnan and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Ona Cecilia Heyworth and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Willem Nelson and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Willem Nelson and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. William Nelson and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. William Nelson and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. William Nelson and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Benjamin Connell Cox and Harriet Kate Cox and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December, 1910. Benjamin Connell Cox and Harriet Kate Cox and Lever Brothers Limited.

21st December, 1910. Peter Murray and Lever Brothers Limited. —21st December 1910. William Ayrault Hazard and Lever Brothers, Limited. —8th February, 1911. John Randle and Lever Brothers Limited. —14th April, 1911. The Colony of the Belgian Congo and Lever Brothers Limited. —19th May, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited and La Société Anonyme des Huileries du Congo Belge. —22nd May, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited of the one part and R. Nivison & Co. and Foster & Braithwaite of the other part. —25th May, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited and the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited. —31st May, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited and The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company Limited. —3rd August, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited and Associated Enterprises, Limited. —9th August, 1911. Lever Brothers Limited and Associated Enterprises Limited. —9th May, 1912. Lever Brothers Limited and Associated Enterprises Limited. —9th May, 1912. Lever Brothers Limited of the one part and R. Nivison & Co. and Foster & Braithwaite of the other part. —25th June, 1912. Lever Brothers Limited and Sir William Hesketh Lever, Baronet. —12th July, 1912. Lever Brothers Limited and P. Ratcliffe & Company, Limited, of the first part, Alfred Stephen Collard of the second part, and Lever Brothers Limited of the third part. —30th July, 1912. The Cavalla River Company, Limited, of the first part, Alfred Stephen Collard of the second part and Lever Brothers Limited of the third part. —23rd October, 1912. Lever Brothers Limited of the one part and R. Nivison & Co. and Foster & Braithwaite of the other part.

In addition to the above the Company has during the same period entered

In addition to the above the Company has during the same period entered into numerous Contracts in the ordinary course of its business

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the Balance Sheets 1907 to 1911 and the originals or certified copies of the Contracts referred to may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company by intending applicants for shares between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. during the days the Subscription List is open.

Applications for the shares must be made on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Company's Bankers with the deposit of 1s. per share. Where the number of shares allotted is less than that applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment due on allotment and any excess returned to the applicant. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render the amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Share Certificates will be ready for exchange for Bankers' receipts on 15th January 1913. 15th January, 1913.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained from the Bankers d Brokers and at the Registered Office of the Company. Dated 2nd November, 1912.

*The Balance Sheet 1911 and Report of 18th Annual Meeting may be had on application to the Secretary, Port Sunlight, Cheshire.

THIS FORM MAY BE USED.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

No.....

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED.

Issue of 507,500 6% Cumulative "C" Preference Shares of £1 each (increasing the issued "C" Preference Shares to 1,750,000) at 21s. per share.

To the Directors of LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED. Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Bankers of the Company £
deposit of One Shilling per share on application for
sisue, I/we request you to allot the same to me, us upon the terms of the Prospectus
dated 2nd November, 1912, and Memorandum and Articles of Association of the
Company, and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may
be allotted to me/us and request you to place my/our name(s) on the Register
of Members for the shares so allotted.

Name in full
Address in full
Description
Signature
Date1912.

This Form when duly filled up should be sent with the necessary remittance to any of the following Bankers of the Company:—

London County & Westminster Bank Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C., and Branches.

Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, Manchester, Liverpool, and Branches.

Barclay & Company, Limited, 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. and Branches.

Cheques should be made payable to BEARER and crossed NOT NEGOTI-

Armour's High-Grade Digestive Preparations.

The products of the Armour Laboratory are constantly prescribed by Practitioners all over the world, and discriminating Pharmacists have shown much favour towards

THE Armour STANDARD PEPSINS.

ESSENCE OF PEPSIN (Armour).

PEPSIN TABLETS (Armour).

LACTATED PEPSIN,
LACTATED PEPSIN
TABLETS,
ELIXIR LACTATED
PEPSIN.
(Armour.)

A valuable aid to impaired digestion. Agreeable and efficient. Plain and sugar coated 3-grain tablets. Bottles, 25 & 75, and in bulk.

A scientific combination of the digestive ferments in natural proportions.

SOLUBLE BEEF (Armour).

In 2-oz. jars.

NUTRITIVE ELIXIR OF PEPTONE (Armour).

> An ideal Restorative in cases of Gastric Weakness.

GLYCERINE EXTRACT OF RED BONE MARROW (Armour).

> Much superior to Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Tuberculosis, and highly recommended for Anæmias, &c.

Presents all the Nutriment of Beef predigested.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

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HEAD OFFICE: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON." Telephone No. 852, Bank. Branch Offices: Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, Australia.

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ADVERTISING Allison, J. R. B. Degen, F. A.

AER WATER MACHINERY Barnett & Foster Flugel & Co.

ATR .WATER MATERIALS Barnett & Foster
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Flugel & Co.

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Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Barnetts Perfumery, Ltd.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy T., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & WebbLtd
Gombles, J. C., & Co.
John Strange Winter
Kerfoot, T., & Co.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Lever Bros., Ltd. Lescol Perfumery Co.
Lever Bros., Ltd.
MoGracken, J. & R.
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.
Queloh, H. C., & Co.
Rivers, Hill & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barolay, Ltd.
Spurway & Cie., Ltd.
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PETROLEUM JELLY Chesebrough Manfg. Co. Gardner & Andrew Schliemann's Oil & Ceresine Co. Stern, Sonneborn Oil Co., Ltd.

PHOSPHORUS AND PREPS. May & Baker, Ltd.

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Johnson & Sons (Mfg.Chts.),Ltd

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Davies, Sons & Co.
Howard, Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

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Berliner, Arthur
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Galen Mnfg. Co., Ltd.
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PROPRIETARY ARTICLES Angier Chemical Co., Ltd. Angier-Chemical Pharm. Co. Anglo-American Pharm. Co. Anglo-Indian Drug & Chem. Co. PROPRIETARY ART .-- cont. Aplin & Barrett, Ltd.
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Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Barolay & Sons, Ltd.
Beecham, T.

Bow's Liniment, Ltd. British Drug Houses, Ltd., The

Baecham, T.
Bow's Liniment, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgess, E.
Carnrick, G. W., Co.
Chameleon Oil Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Corinson Cross Dispensary
Cupal, Ltd.
Cyona Co., Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Demuth, R.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Eosolent Compounds, Ltd.
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Felnows' Med. Manfg. Co.
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co., Ltd.
Fox & Co. (Liverpool), Ltd.
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.
Freeman's Chlorodyne, Ltd.
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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
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Henry, T. & W.
Hommel's (Dr.) Hæmatogen
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Gesellschaft
International Laboratories
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Kutnow, S., & C., Ltd.
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Mackenzie Medicine Co.
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Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
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Phistol, Ltd.
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Powlogen Co.
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Richel, J. D., Co.
Rubinstein, Madame H.
Rubwel Co.
Sangers
Saryol, Ltd.
Schimmel & Co.

Sangers Sargol, Ltd.

Sarrol, Ltd.
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Walf-and-see Proprietary
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Woodward, W., Ltd.
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Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.
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Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Buchler & Co.
Corbyn, Stayey & Co., Ltd.
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Buchler & Co.

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Barelay & Sons, Ltd.

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Smith T. & H., Ltd.

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RUBBER GOODS
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Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Ingram, J. G., & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Tompkins, James, Ltd
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.
X. L. Rubber Co.

RUBBER STAMPS Richford, C. D.

Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

8AMPLE CASES Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN Smith, B. A., & Co.

SAPONIN Field, C. W.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

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Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEED-DRESSING Hawker, Arthur E. Tominson & Hayward, Ltd.

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Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,Ltd
Parke, Davis & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.

SHARES

McAdam & Tuckniss

SHEEP DIPS Burt, Boulton & Haywood

SHEEP MEDICINES Pettifer, Stephen, & Sons

SHELLAC Kershaw, H. E., Ltd.

8HOP FITTING Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.

Cook, George Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, L':1 Grant, D. Grant, D. Josephs, Philip, & Sons, Ltd. Maw, S., Son & Sons Parnall & Sons, Ltd. Rudduck & Co. Sangers

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Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bell, John Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Beronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Chesebrough Manig. Co. Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Christy Thos., & Co.
Christy Thos., & Co.
Cook. E., & Co., Ltd
Eueryl, Ltd.
Ewans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Gibbs, D. & W., Ltd.
Harrison, G. W.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Olival Anglo-Spanish Soap Co.
Pears, A. & F., Ltd
Peat Products (Sphagnol), Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Wolff. F., & Sohn
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. SHOULDER STRAPS

Wood, Vincent

80DA FOUNTAINS Flugel & Co.

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Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd. Schutze, F., & Co. Ltd. Woolf, Lewis

SPECTACLES Botwright & Grey

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

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Preston's Liverpool Distillery
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Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Parke, Davis & Co. Sangers Toogood, Wm., Ltd.

SPRINKLER CORKS Betts & Co., Ltd.

SPRUCE BEER Hobson, Joseph, & Son

STARCH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

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STOPPER8

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Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Davis, John Morgan, & Sons
Galen Manfg. Co. Ltd.
Gimber, W., & Son
Haynes, G., & Co.
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Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Martindale, W.
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
Taylor, W. G.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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Cox A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Duncon, Flockhart & Co
Evans Sons, Ltd.
Howard, Lloyd & Co., Ltd.
Johnsou & Sons, Ltd.
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Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Thompson & Capper Thompson & Capper Wand Menfg. Co. Wigglesworth & Co.

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Armour & Co., Ltd.
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Cox, Arthur H., & Co. Ltd.
Daisy, Ltd.
Edwards' Harlene Co.
Euoryl, Ltd.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Gambles, J. C., & Co.
Gibbs, D. & W., Ltd.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
John Strange Winter
Lever Bros. Ltd.
Lloyd A., & Co.
Lloyd, A. S. (Hovenden)
Lorimer Marshall, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd
Odol Chemical Works
Osborne Garrett & Co.
Papier Poudré, Ltd.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Prichard & Constance, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Rubinstein, Madame H.
Sangers
Saunders, J. Tozeau, Ltd. Sangers Saunders, J. Tozeau, Ltd. Saunders, J. Tozeau, Ltd. Softo Manfg. Co. Solport Bros. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd. To-Kalon Mnfg. Co., Ltd. Van Essen, James, & Co., Ltd. Vinolia Co., Ltd. Wholesale Chemical Works Weedley. In Song & Co. Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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TOOTH STOPPING Stevens, P. A.

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TURNED WOOD BOXES Rogers & Co.

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Bailey, W. H., & Son, Ltd.
Bush, Henry W., & Co., Ltd.
Coles, William & Co.
Davis John Morgan, & Sons
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
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Woodley, J. Sons & Co. Ltd.
Woodley, J. Sons & Co. Ltd. Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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Read & Campbell, Ltd.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

VALUERS Baker, P. C. Berdoe & Fish Brett & Co.
Orridge & Co.
Tombinson, T., & Son

VAPORIZERS Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd Sanitas Co., Ltd.

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Harvey & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.
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Senier, Alf., & Co.
Tombinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Wyleys, Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co. Zimmermann, C., & Co.

WATER STILLS Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.

WATERS, CONCENTRATED Robinson, B., & Co., Ltd.

WAXES Kidston, W. M., & Co.

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RED CAPS. PACKED IN WHITE JARS WITH

TWO SIZES-72d. & 1/12 EACH RETAIL.

ATTRACTIVE SHOWCARDS FREE (size 91/2 in. by 61/2 in.).

WHOLESALE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ALSO SPECIAL TRADE QUOTATIONS FOR ALL KINDS OF

DISINFECTA

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, LTD., 64 Cannon St., London, E.C.



NEW HOME FOR PARMINT

THE INTERNATIONAL LABORATORIES beg to announce that on Nov. 11th they will move into their new offices in CARLTON HOUSE, KINGSWAY.

They have taken the entire first floor of the building, which has been specially designed and fitted with every facility for preparing their cough and lung tonic "PARMINT."

The enormous increase in their business has made this change absolutely necessary, as for some time past they have been obliged to work their staff in two shifts in order to keep pace with the demand.

The wonderful sale of this preparation to-day seems all the more remarkable when you stop to consider that only a few years ago PARMINT was scarcely known in England, yet within the space of two short years it has become one of the best selling cough preparations on the English market.

It is an article of genuine merit and one that gives universal satisfaction to both the chemist and the purchaser.

The remarkable sale of Parmint proves that the public will always take to an article of true merit.

During the past year Parmint has been advertised more extensively than any other preparation of its kind on the market. It is here to stay, and its wonderful success proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Parmint is all that its advertising claims it to be. If an article is not as good as represented, if it does not fulfil the claims of its makers, it cannot be advertised profitably only until its true character becomes known and the supply of new users exhausted.

To make advertising pay for a term of years, the product must have the merit promised by the advertising so as to hold the trade of those who try it. Parmint advertising, from the first, has been conducted so as to inspire confidence in the purchaser. No rash promises or false claims have ever been made. What promises have been made, Parmint has fulfilled them ALWAYS.

Parmint advertising is designed so as to appeal only to those who are in the habit of making their own cough medicine at home, therefore, a new clientèle is being brought to the chemist's counters, and one which does not interfere with the sale of the chemist's own products.

People who try Parmint get what they expect and therefore they continue to use it, and that is why the manufacturers have the faith to back the courage of their convictions with an advertising campaign which has never been equalled.

Don't be gulled into buying anything but the genuine Parmint. It nets you a nice profit, satisfies your customers and will bring them back to you time and again. Imitations are worthless, cause you trouble and injure your trade.

Parmint is fully protected by Trade Mark and Copyright. Your profits are protected by the P.A.T.A. It is a satisfactory article that every Chemist likes to handle. Price to you 24,- per dozen. Advertised price 2/6 per bottle.

International Laboratories,

62 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W. After Nov. 10th, CARLTON HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.

NOTE.—Any imitation or unlawful substitution for Parmint will be instantly and vigorously prosecuted. A reward of £20 will be paid to anyone supplying sufficient evidence for conviction.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Prospectus has been Issued, dated 26th day of October, 1912, inviting Subscriptions at Par for 20,878 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each. The said Prospectus states, amongst other things: The Subscription List will open on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1912, and close on or before Friday, the 15th day of November, 1912.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900).

Authorised Capital - £100,000

DIVIDED INTO

ISSUED CAPITAL,

19,122 Five per cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each.
42,717 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.

THE PREFERENCE SHARES RANK IN PRIORITY TO THE ORDINARY SHARES BOTH AS REGARDS CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PAR ARE INVITED FOR THE REMAINING 20,878 FIVE PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES OF £1 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Appli	cation	• • •	 	• • •	• • •	 	• • •		5/- per	
On Allot	ment		 		• • •				5/- per	
On Decer	nber 9th,	1912	 		•••	 	• • •	•••	10/- per	Share.

DIRECTORS.

*WILLIAM HILL SAUNDERS (Chairman).

*EDWARD H. BENTLEY WILLIAM HOLE
JAMES DUNCAN *CHARLES HUXTABLE, Ph.C.
TIMOTHY HILL *HAROLD NIXON

*W. GILBERT SAUNDERS, Ph.C.

*Managing Directors.

BANKERS.

THE LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, Ltd., South John Street Branch, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. NORTH KIRK & CO., 15 Lord Street, Liverpool.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. JOHN STUBBS & CRAWFORD, Chartered Accountants, Central Buildings, North John St., Liverpool.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.

Mr. W. R. JAMIESON, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool.

The Assets of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1911, were as follows:

Leasehold Land ar Stock in Trade, Bi									• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£39,276 60,776		-
			,		,					£100,053		
Deduct Liabilities	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	39,416		_
Net Assets	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	£60,637	10	_0

The rapid growth of the Company's business is shown by the Annual Turnover, which increased more than Thirty per cent. (30%) during the last three years.

In arriving at the amount of the above Assets nothing has been included for the valuable Goodwill and Trade Marks of the Company.

The full 5% Dividend has been paid on the Preference Shares regularly without intermission since the flotation of the Company.

The Profits during the year 1911 were sufficient to pay the Dividend on the Preference Shares then issued more than three times over, and the advantages accruing from the additional Capital now asked for may be expected to produce still more favourable results.

Copies of the said Prospectus can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Solicitors, Bankers, or Auditors.

34 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL.



THE QUICK-SELLING COUGH REMEDY.

NO RISK. Unsold Bottles returnable any time.

"Pinex" has been well received by the Trade and by the Public, the demand far exceeding expectations. We thank the Trade for their cordial co-operation.

No doubt this *initial* success is mostly due to the fact that "Pinex" is fully guaranteed both to the consumer and to the retailer. Neither Public nor retailers take the slightest risk.

In every advertisement it is stated that customers can have their money back in full if not satisfied with "Pinex." We refund the money—the retailer keeps his profit.

We guarantee the sale of "Pinex" to the Chemist, unsold bottles returnable at any time.

The supreme excellence of "Pinex" allows us to trade on these terms. The preparation is as good as it is claimed to be, it satisfies the Public who desire to make their own Cough Mixture at home, and it brings the Chemist new and lucrative business.

For the continued success of "Pinex," we depend on the merit of "Pinex"—customers' recommendations being our strongest asset — and a still more forcible advertising campaign.

Stock "Pinex"—it will pay you to do so. Order from the wholesaler now. You cannot make a loss—unsold bottles returnable at any time.

TERMS:—Advertised Price 2/9 per bottle. Minimum Retail Price, 2/6 per bottle. Price to you 24/- per doz.

PINEX IS ON THE P.A.T.A. LIST.

THE PINEX CO., LTD., 36/38 Upper Thames St., London, E.C.

Telegrams: "Pinexine, Cent., London."

Telephone: 2208 City.

SOUTHALLS' Christmas Perfumery

OUR 25th ANNUAL CATALOGUE

Containing Numerous Illustrations in Natural Colours,
Post Free on Application.

Special Offer: £1& £2 Sample Assortments

CARRIAGE PAID, to any Chemist in Great Britain and Ireland.

£1—"The Popular"	Set A	22 Boxes	Retailing $6\frac{1}{2}$ 1. to $2/6$
·		12 Boxes	
£1—" The Superior"	Set C	8 Boxes	$\frac{2}{6}$ to $\frac{5}{-}$
£1—" The Exquisite"	Set D	5 Boxes	,, 4/- to 7/6
£2—Special Selection, 1			ines, Retailing from
	63d. to	10/6.	
£1—29 Bottles, Uncased	_		Retailing 6d. to $2/6$
£2—46 Bottles, Uncased	••••	••••	,, 6d. to 5/-
25 /- <i>nett</i> —"The Elite,"	12 Bottles, 6d. to	/-	Lines Retailing from

Some Hundreds of the Assortments are ready, and can be despatched within an hour of receipt of order.

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, Limited, BIRMINGHAM.

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ELECTRIC LAMPS & BATTERIES

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Full List on Application:

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MANDI

VOSGES, FRANCE. Vittel Spa has many

Full particulars
on application

GRANDE SOURCE.

The TABLE WATER for Arthritis, Gout, and Kidney Troubles. . . .

SOURCE SALÉE.

The TABLE WATER for Constipation, Complaints of the Liver and Stomach, Gall Stones, Glycosuria, &c.

10,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD ANNUALLY.

VITTEL, 12 Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN PURE ORANGE WINE

(VINUM AURANTH, B.P.)

Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.

London Agent: JAMES STIRTON, 23 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL, E.C.

(Wholesale only.)

TO USERS and DEALERS in METH. SPIRIT and SPIRIT OF WINE

PRESTON'S LIVERPOOL DISTILLERY CO, LD.

The Largest Makers in the Kingdom.

BANKHALL DISTILLERY, SANDHILLS, LIVERPOOL. Office: 4 India B'ngs, Water St., Liverpest.

GAMGEE TISSUE.

THIS Dressing, introduced by us, and of which we are the sole proprietors and manufacturers, is deservedly increasing in favour with the profession. We quote the following extract from a clinical address delivered by Sampson Gamgee, Esq., F.R.S.E., Consulting Surgeon to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham:

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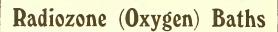
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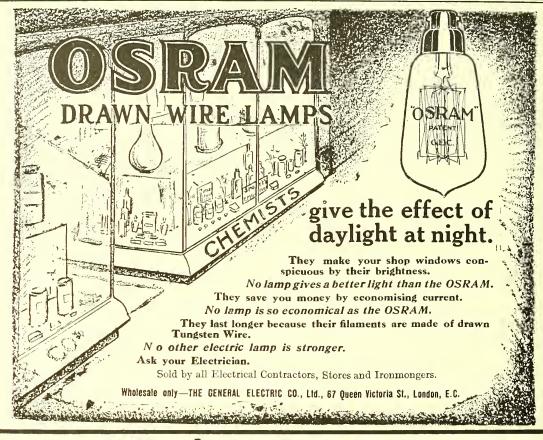
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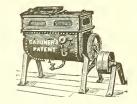
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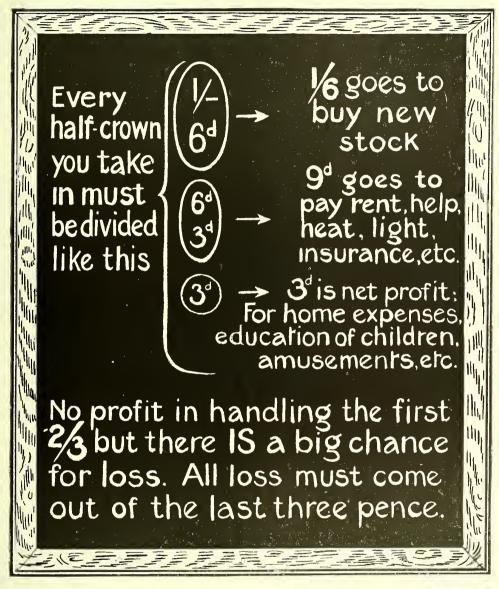
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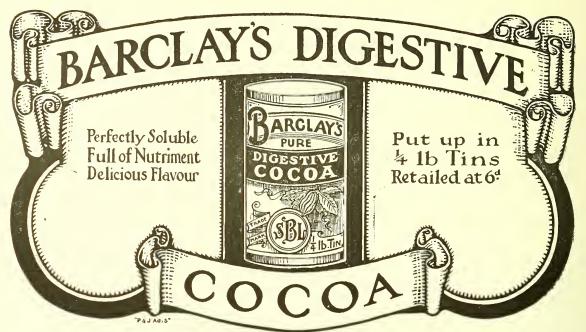
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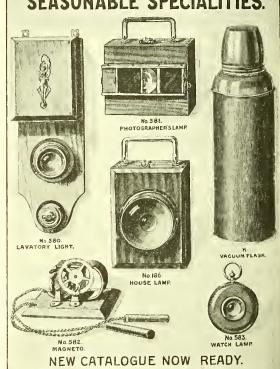
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Examination Results, October 1912.

At the Examination held in L ndon this month the following nine gentlemen passed the **Minor** from this College.

(r. A. W. Bray, Mr. C. E. Levesley. Mr. F. O'Connor., P. G. Cracknell., C. A. Moore., H. G. Evans. A. E. Mills. , R. H. S. Stevenson. J.B.—This represents **one fifth** the total pass from all sources.

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Mr. R. L. Balf, Manchester; Mr. G. H. Cockcroft, Southport; Mr. H. DUTTON, Northwich; Mr. A. L. HARROP, St. Annes-on-Sea; Mr. J. W. R. RICHARDSON, Hadfield; Mr. A. C. YEATES, Stourbridge.

These constitute 75% of the candidates from the College. 100% passed the first day.

In Edinburgh Mr. J. H. WILLIAMS, Manchester, passed.

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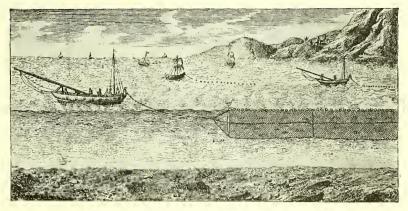
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SUMMARY OF THIS ISSUE.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

October Trade.

As we close for press the Board of Trade Returns for October 1912 have been issued. They show imports valued at 71,026,551/2., being 10,321,762/2. more than October 1911; exports valued at 48,333,982/2., or 4,787,679/2. more than October 1911; and re-exports of 10,044,724/2., or 1,371,617/2. more. Chemicals and drugs were imported to the value of 1,126,491/2. last month, and 1,851,059/2. were exported—an increase of 186,385/2. in imports, and a decrease of 22,469/2. compared with October 1911; but the exports are 152,554/2. better than October 1910. We shall deal more fully with the Report next week.

Articles and Communications.

An interesting lecture on Thorium by Mr. Edmund White, F.I.C., is reported on p. 42.

How to make the most out of the Christmas perfume trade is told in an article on p. 51.

A game of billiards between the doctor and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is depicted by Mr. Granville Shaw on p. 51.

The Report of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for 1911-12 shows a further increase in the revenue from medicine stamps. Licences have also increased in number (p. 48).

Fresh information in regard to the manufacture of bay oil and bay rum in the West Indian Islands is given on p. 46, and facts regarding the chemical examination of lime oil on p. 51.

It is suggested that British analysts should meet twice yearly to confer in regard to tests for essential oils and other bodies in the examination of which different methods are employed (p. 64).

We print a letter from the Clerk of the Privy Council in regard to the scheduling of veronal and of derivatives of sulphonal. The Pharmaceutical Council is getting anxious about the matter (p. 50).

Insurance dispensing is still the topic of the day among chemists. Several write about it on pp. 63-64, while more will be found on pp. 51-52, also in our Parliamentary news (p. 59) and in reports from local and other Associations (p. 46).

News of the Week.

Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., of Exeter, died on Sunday. A sketch of his career is given on p. 40.

The argument and judgment in the Dentists Act case, reported in the C. & D. last week, are given on p. 37.

A centenary and a jubilee celebration are reported on pp. 44-45. The latter is of the Leeds Chemists' Association, as to which see also p. 50.

Mr. Lionel Lauranee lectured before the Society of Chemist-Opticians on Method in Sight-testing, and gave an instructive résumé of the best methods to adopt in optical work (p. 45).

Mr. John C. Umney and Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe gave evidence before the Patent Medicine Committee on Wednesday, and the Committee wish to read it in print before cross-examining them. These are the first witnesses on behalf of proprietors of proprietaries, and more are to follow. Our report of the evidence begins on p. 53.

The business at the Council-meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was of a routine character. The principal items of interest are the decisions to ask the Board of Education for a grant and to hold a series of post-graduate courses on bacteriology next year. The Privy Council's dilatoriness in regard to scheduling veronal also came under discussion. The new Boards of Examiners contain four new members, one for England and three for Scotland (p. 53).

Trade and Market Matters.

The chief interest has centred in opium and its deriva-The chief interest has centred in opium and its derivatives, morphine and codeline (pure) being again higher. Canary-seed, cucalyptus oil, soda tart., and gelatin are also dearer. Quicksilver and increurials are lower; quinine (seconds), Tonquin musk, Sudan acacia, linseed, and eassia oil are the turn cheaper. Business is quiet, the commercial situation being dominated by the war in the Balkans (p. 60) (p. 60).

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

The public examination of John Grove Johnson was concluded at the London Bankruptcy Court last week.

The Maidstone Town Council have passed plans of alterations to premises in Week Street which have been taken by Boots, Ltd.

Stafford House, St. James's Park, the most famous private house in Londou, has been purchased by Sir W. 11. Lever, Bart., of Port Sunlight.

The freehold business premises and dwelling-house in The Thoroughfare at Woodbridge, at which a chemist's business has been carried on for many years, have been sold at auction for 700%.

The prizes (10s. 6d. each) given by the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association at the Technical School were awarded to Mr. John G. Allenby for chemistry and Miss Annie Thomas for botany.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. G. T. Milne to be H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, in succession to Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes, who has been transferred to Canada. Mr. Milne will go to Australia early next year.

It is stated that Mr. Stevens, the consumption-mixture maker, is to apply for a new trial of his action against the British Medical Association. If he gets it he proposes to compel the Association to give their evidence first, then he will bring rebutting evidence until the Court is satisfied. It is also stated that the recent trial cost about 5,000l.

· Recently, Mr. Charles Rodgers, of Hertford, inspector of the R.S.P.C.C., suffered serious injuries to his face and eyes from a mixture of nitric acid and mercury, which he had just purchased at the branch of Boots, Ltd., Leys Avenue, Letchworth. He was warned by the assistant as to the dangerous nature of the preparation, but he replied that he had previously purchased the mixture and knew its dangers. The mixture exploded before he left the premises.

An extraordinary meeting of members of the Institute of Chemistry is to be held at 30 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 14, to pass a resolution empowering the Council to acquire on a ninety-nine years' lease a site, measuring about 4,160 ft. super., for the Institute's new buildings at 30 Russell Square, London, W.C., at a ground-rent of 300l. per annum. The site is on the west side of the Square and at the north corner of Keppel Street. The neighbourhood is quiet, without much traffic. The ground is cleared and immediately The neighbourhood is quiet, without available for building purposes.

As mentioned last week (index folio 680) the memorial presented to the Local Government Board by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., on behalf of Poor-law dispensers in the Metropolitan area, was replied to on October 30. The Chairman of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association now informs us that this is to the effect that, while the Board would not feel justified in assenting to any general revision of the present scale of salaries allowable to dispensers in the Metropolis, they will be prepared, if the Guardians so desire, to allow a maximum salary of 2001. per annum after long service and in exceptional circumstances." The present maximum is 1801. per annum, attainable after twelve years' service.

Store-prices.

Two pages are allotted to the drug department in the Members' Circular of the Civil Service Supply Association for November. The first of these is taken up by C.S.S.A. cough balsam $(7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and 1s. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ bot.), nerve food (1s. 1d.)(8 oz., 7d.; 16 oz., 1s.), and ammoniated tincture of quinine with cinnamon (4 oz., 1s. 3d.). Half the next page is occupied by ladies' false hair, for which orders are executed through the perfumery and toilet goods department. The additions and alterations contain little of

Town Councillors.

The following pharmacists have been elected to their respective local authorities. These are additional to those who we notified as returned unopposed last week:

Mr. H. S. Turner, The Pavement, St. Ives.
Mr. Tom Bellamy, 2 Tindal Square, Chelmsford.
Mr. Henry Ball, 2 Mornington Road, Southport.

Mr. Henry Ball, Z Mornington Road, Southport.
Mr. Thomas Ridley, Scotland Road, Stanwix, Carlisle.
Mr. J. V. Mainprize, 9 King Street, Bridlington Quay.
Mr. J. B. Wood, Bridge Street, Lockwood, Huddersfield.
Mr. R. C. Herman, of Moss Lane, Walton (by a majority

Mr. W. Shadforth, 63 Grove Road, London, E. (to Bethnal Green B.C. = borough council).

Mr. Archibald J. Hunt, 5 Woolwich Road, Greenwich

(Greenwich B.C.)

Siddle, 16 Lower Road, Rothcrhithe (to the

Mr. C. H. Siddle, 16 Lower Road, Rotherhithe (to the Bermondsey B.C.).
Mr. P. H. Burton, 397 Cambridge Road, London, N.E. (Bethnal Green B.C.).
Mr. John Appleyard Heaton, 121 St. James's Street, Burnley (by a majority of 277).
Dr. S. Judd Lewis, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C., 122 Newington Causeway, S.E. (to the Southwark B.C.).
Mr. Frederick Bascombe, F.I.C., 17 St. Saviour's Hill Road, Tulse Hill (at the top of the poll for the Lambeth R.C.).

Mr. A. E. Coverdale, of Messrs. George & Welch, 68 Broad Street, Worcester. [This brings the representation of chemists on the City Council up to four, the others being Alderman J. A. Steward, Mr. F. G. Acton (the present City Chamberlain), and Mr. C. W. Turner.]

Analysts' Affairs.

The Lancashire county analyst reports that during the past quarter 1,087 samples were analysed, in regard to None of these which there were forty-two offences. related to drugs.

The Hull analyst (Mr. A. R. Tankard) during September examined seven drug samples, of which one grey powder—was 50 per cent. deficient in mercury. The others were genuine.

The Middlesex county analyst, Mr. E. Bevan, reports that in the quarter ended June 30 nine informal samples of borax were taken for analysis. One of these contained arsenic, but a formal sample of the same drug was not adulterated.

The Liverpool Corporation at its last meeting approved the recommendation of the Health Committee that, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, Mr. Stenhouse Williams, M.B., C.M., B.Sc., D.P.H., be appointed analyst for the city under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. There was also a recommendation appointing Mr. Stenhouse Williams as deputy city bacteriologist

The Birmingham city analyst, Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., reports that sixteen samples of ammoniated tincture of quinine were taken last quarter, of which nine were adulterated. Two samples contained only 0.6 per cent. of ammonia, and another 1.1 per cent. One informal sample contained 3 per cent. of quinine sulphate and a subsequent formal sample 2.8 per cent., other informal samples containing 2.5 and 2.6 per cent. of quinine sulphate, formal samples supplied later being of similar composition. Compound tincture of senna was also asked for at eleven shops. One vendor stated that he did not know whether the article sold was tincture of senna or compound tincture of senna, and marked the bottle accordingly; it proved to be the tincture of senna of the 1885 B.P. Seven samples labelled "Compound Tincture of Sema" were genuine, but two samples so labelled consisted of the plant of the semantic sisted of the old tincture of senna, and subsequent formal samples had the same composition. One informal sample was sold as compound tincture of senna, but was labelled "Tincture of Senna," and at a subsequent visit to obtain a formal sample the vendor said the article was tincture of senna, and labelled it so. The vendors of the samples were cautioned.

Poison-licences.

Mr. Francis C. Phillips, assistant to Parker & Sons, Bristol, Ltd., nurserymen, of 40 Royal Promenade, Queen's

Road, Bristol, has applied to the City Council for a poison-licence.

The Middlesex County Council on October 31 adopted without comment a report from the Public Health and General Purposes Committee in reference to an application by Mr. C. E. Gadd, of the Garden Suburb Builders, Ltd., for a poison-licence in respect of premises situate at 6 Temple Fortune Arcade, Hampstead Garden Suburb, Hendon, N.W. The report stated:

The application has not been opposed by the chemists of the locality, but inasmuch as it appears that there is quite close to the applicant's premises a chemist's shop where poisonous substances can be obtained, and that there are two other chemists' shops some eight to ten minutes' walk from Temple Fortune Arcade, your committee feel assured that the reasonable requirements of the public are satisfied, and they are of opinion that the licence should not be granted.

Birmingham Notes.

Scarlet fever and measles are very prevalent in the city just now, and pharmacists are having a good time in consequence.

Mr. T. H. Foden, Ph.C., King's Heath, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians and a Fellow of the Spectacle-makers' Company.

Colonel Wyley, as Mayor of Coventry, handed over to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital a cheque for 3,600l. representing the working-men's contribution for the year.

The effects of the war in the Near East have made this city unusually busy not only in munitions of warfare, but the aftermath—viz., bandages, surgical dressings, and styptics.

The Dudley and district doctors, at a private meeting held on Wednesday last, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that it would be preferable for the dispensing of medicines under the Insurance Act to be in the hands of the medical profession. There has been an avalanche of opinions in the local Press during the past week, but I do not inflict you with them (writes a local correspondent).

The freedom of Birmingham was on Wednesday conferred upon Alderman F. C. Clayton, who was elected to the Council in 1884, and two years later succeeded the late Alderman Powell Williams as Chairman of the Finance Committee, a position which he still holds. He was Mayor in 1889 and 1890, and is Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University. The alderman is a pharmaceutical chemist, although no longer in practice as such, and he was the first pharmacist to describe the manufacture of granular effervescing preparations.

Guardians' Doings.

The Lambeth Guardians are asking the Local Government Board to sanction an increase in the salary of Mr. E. Darch, chemist and druggist, dispenser at Montford House Relief Station, London, S.E., from 1101. to 1201. per year, in accordance with the biennial scale laid down by the Local Government Board. Mr. Darch also receives 401. as distributor; value of house, coal, gas, and water, 421.; and for caretaking, 201.—a total of 2121. per annum. He was appointed dispenser in 1901 at a salary of 901., with increases in 1905 and 1910.

with increases in 1905 and 1910.

The Ledbury Guardians, in discussing the supply medicines to the poor (C. & D., November 2, index for

medicines to the poor (C. & D., November 2, index folio 670), were told by the Clerk that he understood the chemists would supply bottles as required. Mr. Hodges: "But the poor cannot pay for them." Mr. Bunn said that Mr. Meacham, chemist, Ledbury, had told him that he could not supply bottles free. He stated further that the chemists had each agreed to send in the same tender. Mr. A. Stevens, chemist, Ledbury, wrote complaining that Mr. Meacham, by omitting the bottle question, had obtained the contract. The latter, although not mentioning bottles in his tender, of course intended to charge patients for them, thus making the tenders identical. He felt justified in writing to ask why he should not share in the work. It was decided to ask Mr. Meacham whether he intended to supply bottles, and, if necessary, the question of tender could be reopened.

Contracts.

Stockport Guardians.—J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd., Stockport, for drugs.

Hertford and Ware Joint Hospital Board.—Mr. J. H. S. Lewis, chemist, Ware, for medical sundries.

Maidstone Town Council.—Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist, Maidstone, for the year's disinfectants at 2251. 14s. 8d.

Lambeth Guardians.—Instructions have been given for the supply of the following: S. Maw, Son & Sons, 12 doz. specimen glasses, 2l. 2s.; six all-metal scalpels, 15s.; 3 doz. "Undine" douches, 1l. 10s.; 2 doz. enemas, 3l. 16s.; 1 gross bottles, stpd., poison, W.M., 1l. 13s.; 6 doz. bottles, stpd., 1l. 10s.; ½ doz. grad. measures, 7s. 9d.; two grad. pipettes, 3s.; 6 doz. glass shields with I.R. teats, 15s.; one retort stand, 3s. 6d. P. B. Cow & Co., 2 doz. water-pillows at 17l. 8s.

Fires.

A fire which broke out early on the morning of November 1 at the warehouse of Mr. T. C. Cornwell, Ph.C., Piccadilly Buildings, Hanley, caused considerable damage, which, however, is covered by insurance.

A fire which gutted the six-floor warchouse of Messrs. Falk, Stadelmann & Co. in Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C., spread to the premises of Messrs. Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., laboratory furnishers, the first floor being damaged considerably.

From Various Courts.

At Bexhill on November 2, the charge against Arthur Wm. Plummer (C. & D., November 2, index folio 671) was again adjourned. The Chairman exclaimed during a discussion as to whether certain evidence was admissible, "If you go on like this we shall be here till next year!"

At Manchester on November 4, an inquiry was held into the death of Lois Verney (15), of Chorlton-on-Medlock. Vernou Hatton, Upper Lloyd Street, Moss Side, said he had injected 15 minims of "no-paine" prior to extracting some teeth. Deceased collapsed immediately. Witness said he is not a qualified dentist, but had had years of experience. According to the medical evidence, death was due to the condition known as status lymphaticus, and a verdict of death from misadventure was returned.

At Marlborough Street Police Court on October 31, Henry Thomas Mathews (32), cashier, 10 Egerton Gardens, West Ealing, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling between September 1 and Septèmber 30, 1912, sums of money amounting to 63l. 16s. 8d., belonging to Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire, of Messrs. Squire & Sons, chemists, 413 Oxford Street, London, W. It was stated that the total defalcations amounted to 1,200l. Detective-Sergeant Mitchell said he believed horse-racing was the cause of accused's downfall.

An anonymous letter delayed the cremation and funcral of George V. B. Gardner (47), hosier, Poplar, pending a Coroner's inquest. At the inquiry, Alfred Edwards, of St. Leonards Road, Bromley-by-Bow, said he was a "dental specialist." While making a purchase at Gardner's shop, on being told that he was very ill, witness went in to see him, and concluded that he was suffering from rheumatism. He gave Gardner a bottle of medicine and some paint for his ankle, for which 1s. 6d. was charged. Edwards added that he had no medical qualification, nor was he a chemist. He had at one time belonged to the Army Medical Corps. The words "Dr. Edwards' Consulting Surgery" on his door referred to a doctor who had stayed with him some time who had come down in the world. The medical evidence showed that death was due to pneumonia and not caused by the medicine. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Death from natural causes," asked the Coroner to communicate with the Medical Defence Union.

Shop Inspectors are looking sharply at chemists' shops. Medicines and medical and surgical appliances may be sold during closing hours if the statutory notice is exhibited. Two are necessary, and are supplied in card form for 8d. post free by The Chemist and Druggist, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. John Baxter, J.P., chemist, Ballymoney, presided at the annual meeting of the Ballymoney Y.M.C.A. last

On the occasion of his forthcoming marriage, the staff of Messrs. Fielding's Pharmacy, Cork, made a presentation to Mr. Michael Fielding of a suite of furniture.

A verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was returned at an inquest at Brighton on November 4 on Mr. Albert H. Bell, aged forty-nine, a retired chemist of Waterford, who jumped from a bedroom window.

At Coleraine Quarter Sessions last week, when the new County Court Judge took his seat he was welcomed by Sir William Baxter, D.L., on behalf of the Magistrates. Sir William has been elected a member of the Coleraine Harbour Commissioners for the next three

At Tanderagee, co. Armagh, on November 2, a man named Daniel Boyle was charged with having maliciously broken a plate-glass window and a window carboy, and having done damage estimated at 8l. 10s. in the shopwindow of Mr. W. J. Meredith, Ph.C., Mill Street, on the previous evening. Prisoner was committed for trial.

A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Council was held at the Society's house in Dublin on Wednesday, November 6. This being the first meeting after the Council election, the officers fell to be appointed, and, as Sir William J. Baxter does not desire re-election as President, it was expected that the Vice-President, Mr. D. M. Watson, would be appointed to succeed him, but the appointments to this position and that of Vice-President were not proceeded with. Mr. Watson was not present, having tendered his resignation of his seat on the Council. Mr. G. D. Beggs was re-elected Treasurer of the Society.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Business Change.

The business of Mr. James Troup, chemist and druggist, 82 Main Street, Bainsford has been acquired by Mr. David Dunnet, chemist and optician.

In the Public Service.

The following chemists have been successful at the municipal elections held in Scotland this week: James Stewart, chemist, Kirkintilloch; Roderick McKinnon, chemist, Newton Stewart; James Shennan, chemist, Dalbeattie; John Bain, chemist, Bridge of Allan; John Hutchison Fisher, chemist, Dunfermline; James McLagan, retired chemist, Grangemouth; Robert Mathieson, chemist, Innerleithen; Alexander Walker, chemist, Jedburgh.

Edinburgh.

Dr. Inglis Clark, who has just returned from a motor trip in Ireland, delivered a lecture entitled "Through Bavaria and Northern Italy in a Motor-car," on Thursday evening, October 31, in the Livingstone Hall, South Clerk Street. The lecture was illustrated with photographs in natural colours, Dr. Clark's aluminium screen showing these to perfection.

The doctors' attitude towards the concession made by the Chancellor may be summed up in the thoughtful remark of one general practitioner. "Well," he replied remark of one general practitioner. "Well," he replied to a pharmacist's leading question, "I suppose I'll have to do the work at the money!" The man who offered 5 to 1, almost a year ago, that the doctors when the time came would gladly take on patients, must imagine he stands on velvet now!

The business of the late Mr. John Robertson, chemist and druggist, 24 North-West Circus Place, Edinburgh,

has been taken over by Messrs. Spence, chemists and druggists, Linlithgow, who will continue it under the firm name of John Robertson, with Mr. E. Spence as manager. Messrs. Spence have now five shops, two in Linlithgow, one in Leslie, Fifeshire, and two in Edinburgh-Mr. Robertson's and Spence's Drug Stores, 11a Causewayside.

Glasgow and the West.

Mr. Sam Wright has been appointed West of Scotland representative to Messrs. Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.

The Greenock Eye Infirmary reports that out of 5,344 patients last year excessive use of tobacco and alcohol caused partial blindness in 103. Chewers of tobacco suffered most.

Miss Jean Livingston, chemist and druggist, who for nearly two years has been manager of Mr. William Thomson's branch pharmacy at Partick Cross, is leaving for New Zealand. On October 29 she and about forty pharmaceutical friends were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, when a most pleasant evening was spent.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association have been fortunate in getting a suite of rooms at 180 West Regent Street, the fine building in which Mr. Lothian's School of Pharmacy is situated. These rooms, it is hoped, will be a permanency; they give good accommodation for Council and committee meetings of the Association and of the Athletic Club, and will serve generally as club-rooms. They are being comfortably furnished, and we understand that the committee will not be averse to assistance in this regard from any chemists, retail or wholesale, in the district. The regular monthly meetings of the Association will still be held in the Regent Tea-Rooms.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent)

M. CLAUDE E. J. CARNOT, of Messrs. Jeancard, Chiris et Cie. (President of the French Society of Viscoso), has been made Officer of the Legion of Honour.

A Fatal Draught.—A bricklayer named Moelo called at M. Dupont's pharmacy, Rue de Meaux, Paris, and asked for a strong sleeping-draught. In the absence of the proprietor, Georges Lenormand, his assistant, handed Moelo a solution containing 6 grams of chloral and 2 centigrams of morphine. The Tenth Correctional Chamber of the Paris Police Courts has just convicted Lenormand of homicide by imprudence and fined him 24., declaring his employer civilly responsible. The assistant deposed that he had warned the bricklayer not to take more than a spoonful per diem.

PRESCRIBING DANGERS.—At a case tried last week in a Parisian police court, a pharmacist was charged with having caused the death of Mr. Raymond Knight (an American artist whose case excited some interest at the time) by imprudence. A vial of hydrochloride of morphine had been supplied without a prescription to the young painter, who had stomachic pains. Mr. Knight was found dead on the morrow, and expert and medical evidence indicated an overdose of an injection as the cause. The defence was that powdered morphine must have been added to the hydrochloride to produce such an effect, and the Court accepted this view. A second accusation against the same pharmacist was for supplying pills of protoiodide of mercury to MHe. Labeyrie, also without prescription. The young lady had taken too many and so inflamed the mucous membranes of her throat and stomach that she was unable to eat for some days. The pharmacist was ordered to pay 60l. damages to Mlle. Labeyrie, and a fine of 41. For the sale of the morphine a fine of 201, was inflicted. A sentence of fifteen days' imprisonment was added, which the application of the First Offenders Act reduced to a simple formality.

THE PROPRIETARY-MEDICINE BUSINESS OF MEXICO is increasing annually. Considerable sums are spent in advertising these articles, and the returns are remunerative, according to a consular report.

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Shirley's Deafness Remedy.—At the Ashford (Kent) County Court on November 3, Thomas Noakes, an ex-superintendent of police, applied for leave to issue a judgment summons against Elmer Shirley, described as a specialist for deafness, of 6 Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, respecting the sum of 1l. ls. and costs, for which judgment was given at the previous Court. It was explained that the money was paid by the plaintiff for treatment for cure of deafness, and that the defendant had failed to return it. His Honour granted the application.

Income-tax Deduction.—In the case of Bowles v. Bank of England, decided in the English High Court this week, the Bank had deducted income-tax from dividends on

week, the Bank had deducted income-tax from dividends on Irish Government stock before the Finance Act authorising the income-tax had actually been passed; and Mr. Justice Parker sustained the contention of Mr. Gibson Bowles (who brought the action), holding that payment of the income-tax is not enforceable until it is authorised by Act of Parliament. [Since this decision the matter has been referred to in the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promises legislation on the subject.]

Beauty Specialists' Business.—In the Chancery Division on November 1, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady had before him an action by Mr. Herman Hendricks to have it declared that he and Mrs. Fanny Forsyth (a widow), trading as Fanny Hemming and the Cyclex Co., had carried on business together in co-partnership since 1902, and that he was entitled to one-third of the profits of the business carried on in Old Bond Street for facial treatment, massage, etc. When the Judge took his seat in Court, Mr. Pollock, K.C., for the defendant, applied for his Lordship's indulgence, as the parties wished to discuss the matter. Later, Mr. Frank Russell, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that the Court would not be troubled with the case as the parties had agreed to terms. The plaintiff, however, now abandoned his claim to the partnership assets, and there would be judgment for him for an agreed sum. The plaintiff would undertake not to carry on or conduct a competing business within a certain Beauty Specialists' Business .- In the Chancery Divito carry on or conduct a competing business within a certain area, and not to use the trade-name or a certain book which had been compiled for use in connection with the business. The receiver appointed in the action would be discharged. In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Pollock said that the undertaking by the plaintiff was a perpetual one, and would include the handing over of the books, and he would undertake not to disclose any of the prescriptions. His Lordship made an order upon the terms agreed.

Dentists Act.

"ARE YOU A REGISTERED DENTIST?" SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REPLY.

On October 31 the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Channell and Avory (as reported in the C. & D. last week), sitting in a King's Bench Divisional Court, had before them the case of "Robertson v. Hawkings," which

was an appeal under the Dentists Act, 1878.

Mr. R. W. Turner said he appeared on behalf of Mr. Robertson, a London County Council school teacher, who appealed from a decision of Mr. D'Eyncourt, a Metropolitan Magistrate, who refused to convict the respondent for an offence under the Dentists Act. The appellant was supported in the proceedings by the British Dental Association. It appeared that Mr. Robertson was desirous of obtaining a certificate from a registered dentist as to the state of his teeth, the London County Council demanding that he should obtain such a certificate before he could continue his duties as a school teacher. Seeing an advertisement in an evening newspaper, he went to the premises of Williams' Dental and Teeth Institute, 293 Gray's Inn Road. He thought he was going to the premises of a registered dentist. He saw an operator, to whom he showed the notice from the County Council and was taken to Mr. Hawkings, who also read the Council's letter, which was to the effect that Robertson should get a certificate from a dentist, and only the certificate of a registered dentist would be accepted. At that time Mr. Hawkings said he would grant the certificate, and had given hundreds of similar certificates before to Post Office employés, etc.

The respondent was charged before the Magistrate under the Dentists Act, 1878, with having held himself out to be a registered dentist in contravention of the Act; but the Magistrate refused to convict, holding that there was no proof in law that the defendant had taken or assumed the title of Registered Dentist, and that it was not proved that there was a written or public use of the title by Mr. Hawkings, Mr. Turner added that the appellant had some teeth extracted, and suffered from blood-poisoning in the jaw, so that he did not go to the respondent's premises again, but wrote for the certificate twice and received no answer. Counsel contended that the Magistrate was wrong in deciding as he had. There was no doubt that in so many words the appellant asked Mr. Hawkings if he was a registered dentist. By showing him the County Council's letter he made that inquiry, and by saying he could grant a certificate the respondent implied that he was a registered dentist. In addition to that, there was the fact that the respondent said he had supplied hundreds of similar certificates, and by so saying there was no doubt that Hawkings held himself out to be a registered dentist.

Mr. Justice Avory: Supposing he had placed a notice in his room, "Services given by a registered dentist to any person who applies"?

Counsel: Then he would have come within the Act clearly. If a man tells a lie by which he infers a false description he comes within the Act whether he tells one or a hundred lies. Connsel argued that there was no need to prove a frequency of the user of the description.

Mr. Henn Collins, for the respondent, argued that there was no ground for saying that this particular respondent implied that he was, or held himself out to be, a registered dentist. No matter what his statement was to the appellant, there was no public user of the description "Registered Dentist" to bring the respondent within the

The Lord Chief Justice, delivering his judgment, said the case was one of great difficulty, and he expressed his opinion with great doubt. The Court had decided that if the words "Dentist" or "Dental Practitioner" were exhibited by an unregistered man, that was sufficient to bring that man within the Dentists Act. In this case the respondent was charged with assuming or using the name or title "Registered Dentist." It was unfortunate that the summons did not go on to charge Hawkings with implying that he was a registered dentist; but on the facts before the Magistrate, he (his Lordship) did not think the form of the summons mattered, because the respondent had taken the description and implied that he was a registered dentist. There was no doubt that Robertson wanted a certificate from a registered dentist, and, therefore, a certificate from a registered dentise, and, therefore, it seemed quite plain to him (his Lordship) that by showing respondent the Council's letter Robertson asked Hawkings a question, "Are you a registered dentist, because I want a certificate only from a certified man?" and the I want a certificate only from a certified man? respondent's answer was, "Yes, I am a registered den-Therefore, the case should go back to the Magistist. trate with directions to him to convict the respondent.

In agreeing, Mr. Justice Channell said he had great difficulty in understanding what was meant by the words of the Act, "to take or use the title of registered dentist." A great many ways had been tried, and successfully tried, to evade the law by using a name which implied the same thing. What Parliament aimed at was not what people did—it did not forbid anybody to draw teeth and make artificial ones—but it forbade people to assume the name or title of Dentist when they were not registered. The question was whether, by saying so and so, a man can assume the title of Registered Dentist. There was no doubt that the respondent said he had given hundreds of certificates, and having the letter produced by Robertson before him he must have been implying that he had given certificates as a registered dentist. There was. therefore, enough to prove that there had been an offence under the Act by the respondent. Although he had considerable difficulty in understanding the exact requirements of the Act of Parliament, he thought the Magistrate should have convicted in this case.

Mr. Justice Avory also concurred, and the appeal was allowed, with costs, and the case sent back to the Magistrate with instructions to convict the respondent.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At the Grimsby Borough Police Court on Wednesday, October 30, Frederick Milson, grocer, was fined 18s. costs for selling sweet nitro deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 56.4 per cent. "Grocers would be well advised not to sell sweet nitre if they do not know how to keep it properly." said the Stipendiary Magistrate (Mr. Joseph Smith) when imposing the penalty.

Camphorated Oil.

John Walter Wright, chemist, St. James's Street, Burnley, was summoned at the local police court on November 6, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling camphorated oil deficient in camphor to the extent of at least 14 per cent. Mr. Garnett, for the defence, admitted a technical offence, and the Magistrates imposed a fine of 5s. and costs. A summons against the defendant with regard to the sale of spirit of nitrous ether was withdrawn.

OIL OF ALMONDS.

The hearing of the summons against Mr. Nehemiah Tomlinson, chemist, Burnley (see C. & D., October 5, index folio 536), was resumed at Burnley on November 6. It was taken under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, and was in It was taken under Section of the 1910 and the respect to oil of almonds sold on August 19, which the respect to oil of almonds sold on August 19. Which the respect to he approachkernel oil. The public analyst certified to be apricot-kernel oil. hearing had been twice adjourned owing to legal technicalities. Evidence for the prosecution having been given, Mr. Riley spoke for the defendant, arguing that there was no fraud; and Dr. Pellon having testified that for all practical purposes apricot-kernel oil is identical with the genuine oil of almonds, the Mayor said the Magistrates had come to the decision that a chemist should give a customer what he asked for or otherwise tell him that he was supplying him with something else. They had decided to inflict a fine of 5s, and costs, and they would allow the advocate's fee for the prosecution.

Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

SALE OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

At the Marylebone Police Court on November 5, James Galletly, oilman, 144 Shirland Road, Paddington, was summoned, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, for contravening an Order in Council made under this Act, by selling hydrochloric acid in a bottle not rendered distinguishable by touch from an ordinary bottle. The defendant said that if it happened it was without his knowledge. The facts were that on September 7 a lady residing in Paddington called at the shop of Mr. Burge, chemist, 123 Shirland Road, and asked to be supplied with some spirit of salt, or hydrochloric acid, and Mr. Burge refused to serve her. After she had left the shop he directed his son to follow her. The lady proceeded to the shop of the defendant, and was there served with spirit of salt in a pint beer bottle. In due course these facts were reported, and as a result of inquiries the present summons was issued.

Sergeant Seward, giving evidence, said he called upon the defendant on September 27, and told him that the police had received a complaint, and explained to him what it was. The defendant replied, "Yes; my son inadvertently sold it to the lady. She came into the shop and he wished to oblige her, and served it to her

in the bottle which she brought.'

The Magistrate: That is what he called selling inadvertently?—Witness: Yes.

The Defendant (cross-examining): Didn't I say, if it was done, it was done against my orders?—Oh! yes. say that after you had made the statement quoted.

The defendant denied making the statement, and said that what he told the officer was that if such a thing happened it was against his orders. He also showed the officer the bottle with the label upon it. He was sorry if it did happen, but it was contrary to his instructions.

The Magistrate pointed out that for the first offence the

defendant was liable to a fine of 5l., and for any subsequent offence 101.; and on learning that this was the first time that the defendant had been summoned, he said he must impose a penalty of 31., with 2s. costs.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re Thomas Walker, 1 Bath Road, Worcester, lately reding at and carrying on business as "Kirk's Drug-stores," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Chemist's Assistant.—A meeting of the creditors was convened at the Worcester Bankruptcy Offices on November 6, but none attended. Mr. Clement Hoult (Assistant Official Receiver) presided, and the case Hoult (Assistant Official Receiver) presided, and the case remains in his hands for winding-up. The debtor's statement of affairs showed gross liabilities 238l. 5s. 11d., of which 212l. 9s. 11d. is expected to rank for dividend, and the assets were estimated to produce 30l. 14s., leaving a deficiency of 181l. 15s. 11d. The Official Receiver, in the course of his observations, states that the debtor until November 1908 assisted in a business at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, carried on by Kirk's Drug-stores, Ltd. He then purchased the business for 600l., to be paid 100l. cash and balance by instalments: and the company went into liquidation. He had no capital of his own, but borrowed 100l. from his bankers. He has repaid no portion of this, and in consequence of his father's death the amount has been paid off by his mother, who is now scheduled as a creditor for this sum. The debtor continued the business upon his own account until March 17, 1909, when he formed a company to take it over, which was registered as Kirk's Drugstores, Ltd. The debtor sold the business to this company for 600l. He was appointed managing director and secrestores, Ltd. The debtor sold the business to this company for 600l. He was appointed managing director and secretary at 3l. a week. A profit-and-loss account prepared in March 1910 showed a loss of 8ll. 16s. 8d. upon the year's trading of the company, and a second account prepared in January 1912 showed a further loss of 38ll. 7s. 10d. In February 1912 the company went into voluntary liquidation, and the liquidator reports the assets are insufficient to pay costs and debenture-holder. In May 1912 the debtor was sued for the 100l. due to the liquidator of the first company, and on May 30 indement was obtained against him. He and on May 30 judgment was obtained against him. has paid nothing, and fearing a commitment order he filed his petition.

GAZETTE.

Partnership Dissolved.

Sanderson, J. C., Owen, G., and Moore, A. S., Mincing Lane, London, E.C., carrying on business as produce-brokers under the style of Sanderson & Co.; so far as regards J. C. Sanderson.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

Adjudications.

F. W., Minster, Isle of Thanet, drug-store

proprietor.
TILDESLEY, R. W., Park View, Doncaster Road, Thrybergh,
near Rotherham, lately residing at Middle Lane,
Rotherham, and carrying on business at College Street. and Wellgate, Rotherham, chemist and druggist.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O.. Registered Office.

PREMIER CORK-SEAL Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. The first directors are R. A. Leckie (chairman), Francisco de Asis Mallol, Ramon Mallol, H. J. Jones, and D. T. Weston. R.O., College Hill Chambers, Cloak Lane, Lorder F.C. London, E.C.

TALOTA, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1001., in 11. shares. To acquire a patent of Ethel M. Percival and Edmund W. Willcocks relating to dentifrice. Mr. Willcocks, 171 High Street, Walthamstow, and Mrs. Percival are the subscribers and first directors.

C. H. Parsons & Brother, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 50,000. Objects: To carry on the business of soap, candle, etc., manufacturers, to acquire the business carried on by the New Hydroleine Co., Ltd., and to adopt an agreement with C. H. Parsons and L. H. Parsons, who are the first subscribers.

DARTFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 10,0001., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemical manufacturers and dealers, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are G. B. Allen, C. W. Dawson (managing director), Sir Alexander McRobert, and Sir Montagu C. Dawson. R.O., 14 Devonshire Square, London, E.C.

HARMUR, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 5,0001., in 11. shares. bjects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical Objects:

chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers and directors are W. J. Hardy, Ph.C., Belfast; L. Murray, Ph.C., Belfast; J. A. Woodside, Ph.C., Ballymena; and R. F. McCarthy, Ph.C., Coleraine. R.O., 31 Ann Street, Belfast. The first sub-

31 Ann Street, Beltast.

Francis Tucker & Co., Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital 25,000/.

Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, distillers, and treaters of and dealers in candles, nightlights, soaps, oils, glycerin, and other preparations, etc., and to acquire the business of Francis Tucker & Co., Weimar Street, Putney, and elsewhere. The subscribers and first directors are Colonel M. Studholme Brownrigg, W. W. Corner, and F. L. Wright.

PRICE'S (CHIMA), LTD. (P.C.)., capital 75,000l., in 1l. shares, and PRICE'S (SOUTH AFRICA), LTD. (P.C.), capital 100,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To acquire the branches of the business of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., in China and South Africa. The first directors of the China company are Colonel Brownrigg, R. S. Bain, W. W. Corner, and E. Tapply; and of the South African one, Colonel Brownrigg, R. A. Robinson, P. S. Spokes, and E. Tapply.

Company News.

Brager & Co., Ltd.—We are informed that the resolution come to at the meeting of the creditors of this company on October 28 was "to make an application to the Court for the appointment of a liquidator by Mr. R. F. Baker." In the meantime Mr. Brager continues to act as liquidator.

A GLYCERIN COMBINE.—The three French glycerin manufacturing and distilling firms known as R. Perrody et Cie., O. Enjoiras et Cie., and Société Marseillaise des Glycerine Distillers, have combined under the name of the Société Française des Glycerines, with a total capital of fr.1,100,000.

ALLIANCE CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.—Report of liquidator (Mr. G. E. Wike) at meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. F. Murgatroyd & Son, Palatine Chambers, Silver Street, Bury, on December 9, at 4.30 p.m. [This company, of course, is not connected in any way with the Alliance Drug and Chemical Co., of London.]

LEVER BROS., LTD.—Particulars are given in our advertisement pages of the issue of 507,500 6 per cent. cumulative "C" preference shares of 1l., increasing this class of shares to 1,750,000. The shares are issued at 21s. The issued capital of the company is 8,242,500l., the whole of which is fully paid with the exception of 12s. per share on 250,000 15 per cent. preferred ordinary shares.

A. J. White, Ltd.—In the Chancery Division on November 5, Mr. Justice Neville agreed to the petition of A. J. White, Ltd., for the reduction of the capital and reorganisation proposed. His Lordship pointed out incidentally that, although the profits had dropped by only two-thirds, it was LEVER Bros., Ltd.—Particulars are given in our adver-

although the profits had dropped by only two-thirds, it was proposed to reduce the capital by seven-ninths. Mr. Jenkins, K.C., who represented the petitioners, observed that the company was over-capitalised at the outset.

that the company was over-capitalised at the outset.

AYRTON, SAUNDERS & Co., Ltd.—The directors of this company are offering at par 20,878 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares, of 1l. each, for subscription, and they specially invite the trade to participate in the allotment. The subscription-list will open on Monday, November 11, and close on or before Friday, November 15. An announcement respecting the offer is printed in the advertisement section of this issue, and all applications for the subscription forms should be addressed to the secretary of the company, 34 Hanover Street, Liverpool, while the applications themselves should be addressed to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Bank, Ltd., South John Street, Liverpool. The business of this company was founded in 1868 by the father of Mr. W. H. Saunders, chairman of the directors of the present company, and it has greatly developed and expanded from its original box-making and druggists' sundries manufacture. In 1898, when the management of the business manufacture. panded from its original box-making and druggists' sundries manufacture. In 1898, when the management of the business devolved upon Mr. W. H. Saunders and his late brother, Mr. H. G. Saunders, new premises were built and specially arranged for the business at 34 Hanover Street. In 1903 the business was amalgamated with that of W. Kemp & Son, wholesale druggists, Horncastle, under the name of Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., with a share capital of 100,000L, and at the same time the stock-in-trade of Henry Gilbertson & Son, Ltd., London, was acquired, the whole business thus becoming complete so far as pharmaceutical requirements are concerned. Since then the only changes have been in the death of Mr. H. G. Saunders, the retirement of Mr. Kemp, and the requisite change in the company name. Mr. W. H. Saunders now has associated with him as managing directors Messrs. Edward H. Bentley, Charles Huxtable, Ph.C., Harold Nixon, and W. Gilbert Saunders, Ph.C., his son, as well as Messrs. James Duncan, Timethy Hill, and William Hole, who also have seats on

the board. The development of the business in all directions during the past dozen years is referred to in the prospectus now issued, and in this connection we may note that when we described the premises in 1899 the firm had eight travellers; now they have sixteen, besides agents in the more important colonial centres. From the report of the auditors of the company, Messrs. John Stubbs & Crawford, C.A., North John Street, Liverpool, it appears that the net profits during 1911 would have paid the 5 per cent, dividend on the 19,122 shares three times over, so that there is an ample margin to cover the dividend on 20,878 now offered for subscription. the board. The development of the business in all direcoffered for subscription.

TRADE-MARKS.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for \pounds_{1}) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 30, 1912.)
"Hydronal": for goods (3). By Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/Main. 340,783.

Brüning, Hoechst a/Main. 340,783.

"Romauxane"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Dr. Walther Wolff & Co., G.m.b.h., Simonstrasse, 112-120, Elberfeld. 345,597.

"Macmlatur"; for surgical rubber bandages (11), and for polishing-cloths (50). By MacMillan & Arthur, 36 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 345,451, 345,458.

"Phominol"; for a depilatory (48). By Dearborn, Ltd., 32 and 34 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 345,461.

"Cead Mile Failthe"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. Barrington & Sons, Ltd., 202 Great Britain Street, Dublin. 345,585.

"Pageant" and "Cotillon": for perfumery, etc. (48). By C. C. Goodwin, Ordsall Lane Soap Works, Manchester. 345,779, 345,809.

Facsimile signature "Chas. E. Horner"; for all goods (48). By C. E. Horner, 1126 Bolton Road, Bradford. 345,825.

(48). B 345,8**2**5.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Mr. David Morris, pharmacist, is opening shortly in Market Street, Llanelly.

MR. S. S. UMPLEBY, chemist and druggist, is opening a pharmacy in Yarm Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.

Messrs, King & Co. have opened a new pharmacy in 114 Fortess Road, Kentish Town, London, N.W. The fittings were by Sangers.

MR. J. E. Jones, Swinton, and Mr. D. T. Jones, Main Street, Mexborough, have purchased the business of Dyson's Ltd., Drug-stores, at 94 High Street, Mexborough, and will carry it on under the style of Jones Bros., Pharmacists.

Messrs. Sanderson & Co., produce brokers, 37 Mincing Lanc, London, E.C., announce that Mr. John C. Sanderson has retired from the firm, and that the business will in future be carried on by the remaining partners, Messrs. Guy Owen and Arnold Spencer Moore, in conjunction with Messrs. Charles H. Lullin and Bernard Murdoch, who have been admitted as partners.

Athletics and Sport.

THE GLASGOW AND GOVAN ATHLETIC CLUBS met in a friendly THE GLASGOW AND GOVAN ATHERIC CLUBS met in a friendly football contest at Mount Florida, Glasgow, on November 5, the game resulting in a draw of two goals each. The game was evenly contested in the first half, but the Govan tcam had the better of the second half, having a goal disallowed for off-side.

Be a specialist in drugs and prescriptions, and emphasise the fact to the medical profession and the laity as well.— J.A.P.A.

BIRTHS.

Bennett.—On November 1, the wife of W. G. T. Bennett, chemist, 21 Catford Hill, of a daughter.

BISHOP.—At Kenilworth, Kimberley, South Africa, on October 11, the wife of A. R. Bishop, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Bremner.—At Pharmacy House, Cruden Bay, on October 31, the wife of William Bremner, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

ROURE.—On October 26, the wife of Jean Reure, of Messrs. Roure Bertrand Fils, of a daughter.

Schollar.—At 29 Sussex Place, Queen's Gate, London, S.W., on October 31, the wife of Newman Howard Schollar, pharmacist, of a daughter.

STEPHENSON.—On October 29, the wife of W. T. Stephenson, Ph.C., 31 High Street, Sutton, Surrey, of a son.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON.—At 55 Lethbridge Road, Southport, on October 22, Mrs. Joyce Atkinson, widow of Mr. Matthew Atkinson, chemist, Manchester and Southport, aged seventy-two.

Callander.—At Seaton, on October 27, Mr. William Wright Callander, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-five. Mr. Callander, who survived his wife only three months, took over the business of Mr. Thetford at Ilminster thirty-two years ago. He retired at the beginning of the present year. He became a member of the Ilminster Urban Council on its formation, and was for many years a Governor of the Grammar School, vice-president of the town reading-rooms, and chairman of the local gas company.

Drummond.—On October 31, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Harry G. Drummond, aged thirty-eight. Mr. Drummond was for over twenty years steward in the pharmaceutical department of the Manchester University. He leaves a widow and two young children, and an aged mother. [We are asked to state that any old students of the department who desire to contribute to the fund now being raised on their behalf should communicate with the Lecturer in Pharmacy, Mr. Jas. Grier.]

GADD.—At 31 St. David's Hill, Exeter. on November 3, Mr. Henry Gadd, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged



MR. H. GADD.

seventy-one. Gadd was recovering gradually from an attack of pneumonia when death from hart failure occurred. He was head of the business. Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd., wholesale druggists. Exeter and Bristol, and had long. been identified with local pharmacentical matters, and was President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association in 1906. He was the son of was the

Mr. Charles Gadd. chemist, London, and was educated in the City of London School. He got his first experience of pharmacy in London, and was registered as being in business before the 1868 Act passed. In 1874 he went to Exeter and, in conjunction with Mr. W. J. Wippell, purchased the business of Mr. Alfred Evans, which has since carried on as Evans, Gadd & Co. In 1885 the firm acquired the stationery business of the late Mr. George Cooper, and

In 1902 the combined businesses were formed. for family reasons, into a limited company with capital of 50,000l., Mr. Gadd having the late Mr. W. Wippell, his son, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, and son-in-law, Mr. H. E. Boorne, associated with him as directors. He was a man of much energy; besides his work in connection with the P.A.T.A. he did a lot locally in Y.M.C.A., Church, the F.A.T.A. ne did a lot locally in T.A. Character, and Sunday-school affairs. For forty years he had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Southernhay Congregational Church. His civic life practically began with his election as a member of the old Exeter School Board in the 'seventies. Later he obtained a seat on the Aldermanic Bench in the City Council, and in 1907 was elected Mayor of the city. During his year of office his brother-in-law, Mr. Wippell, was Sheriff of the city. Mr. Gadd was subsequently admitted to the honorary freedom of the city in recognition of his cervices as Mayor. He was a Liberal up to 1885, when he second from his party on the Home Rule question. He married the second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Wippell, of Exeter, and she survives him with a grown-up family (three daughters and two sons, Mr. H. W. Gadd and Mr. Sydney Gadd).
The funeral took place on Thursday, November 7, at the Exeter cemetery.

Gatehouse.—On November 3, Mr. William Gatehouse, chemist and druggist, President of the Northampton Chemists' Association, aged fifty-six. Mr. Gatehouse hed been in poor health for some time, but nothing serious was feared until a month ago, when his complaint was diagnosed as a malignant internal growth, which proved fatal. He was a native of Stockport, Hampshire, and served his apprenticeship in the South of England. He went to Northampton twenty-three years ago as manager to Mr. Sindall, and in January 1893 passed the Minor examination. He purchased Mr. Sindall's business, 3 Wood Hill, at the beginning of this year, and removed it to St. Giles Square, where he had high hopes of establishing a prosperous business. Only a few months ago he married a Bedford lady, to whom much sympathy will be extended in her sharp bereavement.

HEPWORTH.—At Alpine House, Kidderminster, on October 24, Ann, wife of Councillor B. Hepworth, managing director of Messrs. B. Hepworth & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Kidderminster, and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Casserley, chemist and druggist, Huddersfield, aged sixty-seven.

JEANES.-At Weymouth, on October 28, Mr. Richard Jeanes, chemist and druggist, 38 King Street and 26 Abbotsbury Road, Weymouth, aged thirty-four.

STANNARD.—At 17 Hurlingham Gardens, Putney, on November 1, Audrey Noel Palmer Stannard, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stannard, aged twenty-seven. Miss Stannard had suffered from pueumonia of both lungs. The death is the third in the family within a year, her mother ("John Strange Winter") having died eleven months ago and her father a month ago.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. WILLIAM SADLER FISH, 25 South Parade, Doncaster, chemist and druggist, who died intestate on March 28, left estate of the gross value of 1,155/. 6s. 10d., of which 99/. 5s. is net personalty

is net personalty.

MR. George Dobson, Swan Street, Longtown, Cumberland, retired chemist and druggist, who died on July 18. left estate of the gross value of 1,6681. 7s. 2d., of which 1,6511. 12s. 6d. is net personalty.

MR. Robert Smith, 65 Foyle Street, Londonderry, chemist and druggist, who died on July 14, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 12.1661. 1s. 9d. Probate of his will has been granted to his widow, Mrs. Mary Anderson Smith, and his son, Mr. Harry Smith, 65 Foyle Street, and Mr. John T. MaeLaren. 10 Reform Street, Dundee, architect. The testator left 1,000l. each to his daughters Jessie, Edie, and Lillie; 2,500l. and his residence to his wife; his business premises and the goodwill of his business to his business premises and the goodwill of his business to stationery business of the late Mr. George Cooper, and his son Harry; and the residue of his estate to his wife, warren, Bristol, which has since been carried on as a Noel, and Fergus as they may require it.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

DR. SHIV NATH KAPOOR, of the Punjab Drugs and General Stores Co., Ltd., Multan, Karachi, and Delhi.



passed through London this week on his return to India. He sails by the s.s. Egypt from Marseilles on November 15. Dr. Kapoor has been attending the fifth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and after the meeting he joined the excursion of delegates which went to Chicago, where the Chicago Association of Commerce looked after their welfare and ensured that the delegates saw everything that is good. The visitors were entertained to a banquet in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel

on Saturday evening, October 5. Dr. Kapoor was much pleased with the whole of the arrangements for the Congress; the meetings were informative and interesting, and Dr. Kapoor met a number of chemists and doctors who were delegates from various parts of the world.

Mr. James Crombie, Ph.C., 323 Paisley Road, Glasgow, who has been elected a member of the Pharmaceu-



MR. J. CROMBIE.

tical Board of Examiners for Scotland, is a native of Perth, and is on the bright side of forty. He served his apprenticeship in Perth with Mr. A. Glass, and for some time after was ar assistant to Mr. Thomas Harley in the fair city until he went to Glasgow. While there he attended the late Dr. David Lees' evening classes, and passed the Minor examina-tion in January 1895. Removing to Edinburgh he attended Mr. William Duncan's classes for the Major examination, which he passed in April 1896. Then he became an assistant with Messrs. James Robertson & Co., George Street, and re-

turning to Glasgow was an assistant with the late Mr. John McMillan, Great Western Road, until he started in business on his own account in Ibrox in 1899. Mr. Crombie is a capable pharmacist and is also a refractionist.

Mr. John Gilmour, Ph.C., Dunfermline, who also has been appointed to the Board of Examiners for Scotland, is



MR. J. GILMOUR.

Dunfermline. In October 1894 he passed the Major

one of the comparatively limited number of Scots who are "Square" men, and is the third of his name to be associated with the Board, the late Mr. William Gilmour (his unele) and Mr. David Gilmour (his father) having served as examiners. After his education in Dunfermline High School, Mr. John Gilmour was apprenticed to his father. He studied for the Minor examination under Mr. W. Duncan, and passed in January 1899. He attended the School of Pharmacy during the 1902 session, and in the following year became a partner with his father, managing the branch at 56 High Street,

examination. Mr. Gilmour is a well-trained pharmacist, careful in his work, and conscientious and painstaking in all that he undertakes.

Mr. Richard FitzHugh, chemist and druggist, 21 Long Row, Nottingham, has been appointed a Justice and visitor under the Lunacy Act.

COUNCILLOR SAMBORNE COOK, chemist and druggist, Nottingham, is to succeed Sir Edward H. Fraser on the Aldermanic Bench at Nottingham. Mr. Cook was born at Temple Church, Somerset, in 1857, and apprenticed in 1873 to a chemist in Nottingham. His public life began in 1894, but it was not till 1899 that he obtained a seat on the Town Council. He was created a Justice of the Peace in 1905.

Mr. F. H. Bowden, Ph.C., who has served his year

of office as President of the Stockport and District Pharmacists' Association, was born in 1864 at Stretford, Manchester, and after his education at the Manchester Commercial Schools he was apprenticed for four years to Messrs. Mottershead & Co., 7 Exchange Street, Manchester, under Messrs. Payne and Benger. After his apprenticeship he went to the Manchester College of Pharmacy (then Mr. W. S. Turner's), and after passing the Minor examination acted as assistant demonstrator at the College, and in 1889 passed the Major examination, occupying various posts as assistant. After



manager to businesses in Marchester, Shropshire, Liverpool, and London, Mr. Bowden purchased the business of Mr. W. H. Beck, of Buxton, where for a time he also acted as honorary meteorologist for Buxton. After fifteen years he transferred his stock and fixtures to 38 High Street, Cheadle, Cheshire, and associated himself with the Stockport Pharmacists' Association, to whose work in various de-partments he has contributed well.

POISONING FATALITIES.

SIX fatalities with poisons have been recorded this week.

Carbolic Acid.—Eliza Jane Risley (41), wife of a Clapham tobacco-pipe maker, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. At the inquest the husband stated that during the aeid. At the inquest the husband stated that during the last five years his wife had taken about a tablespoonful of laudanum every night to induce sleep. Lena Risley, aged ten, daughter of the deceased, said she had been in the habit of purehasing a 4½d. bottle of laudanum for her mother daily from Mr. H. Slator, chemist, 103 Larkhall Lane, Clapham, S.W. The Coroner (Mr. S. Ingleby Oddie) said he supposed the chemist was entitled to serve the child, but he thought she ought to have been asked to sign the poisons-book on each occasion. The Coroner's officer explained that the child had been dealing at the shop so long that the chemist knew her well. In returning a verdiet of "Suicide during temporary insanity," the jury added that it is very unwise for a chemist to supply poison to a child it is very unwise for a chemist to supply poison to a child

Corrosive-acid poisoning caused the suicidal death of Elizabeth Frost (15), domestic servant, at Southend-on-Sea.

Morphine.—At the resumed inquiry into the death of Mr. William Henry Sell (55), chemist, Hull, Mr. A. R. Tankard, the city analyst, said he found a small quantity of morphine present in deceased's stomach. A verdict of suicide was returned.

Opium.—Thomas William Egglesfield, commercial traveller, Beeston, dicd from opium-poisoning at an Ipswich

Oxalic Acid was the suicidal agent used by William Robertson (35), Glasgow, and Albert Ephraim Clay (25), labourer, Peckham, London, S.E.

Thorium.

A NOTHER of the series of lectures on technological subjects which are being given under the auspices of the Institute of Chemistry was delivered by Mr. Edmund White, F.I.C., B.Sc., at the Finsbury Technical College, London, E.C., on November 1. The chair was taken by the President, Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., and there was an audience of about two hundred, including several pharmacist Fellows. The lecturer traced the history of thorium from its supposed discovery in gadolinite by Berzelius in 1817. The monazite sand of Brazil is the chicf commercial source of thorium, and after referring to the legalities and royalties surrounding its exportation. Mr. White described the assay processes. Speaking of the production of the salts, he said the secrets of technical working are jealously guarded. They are dependent upon the greater case with which thorium salts are oxidised and form double salts. The mineral is first "broken" with sulphuric acid, which is complete when no yellow monazite grains are visible on examination with a lens. The sulphates do not crystallise owing to the inhibitory action of phosphoric The acidity and concentration of the solution are then reduced according to working experience, the operator being guided by the colour and appearance at various stages. The fractionation is conducted so that the final liquor contains as little as possible of the desired constituent, which can then be thrown away. The next step is to free the thorium from phosphates and the recovery of the phosphates. Tables were thrown on the screen showing the relative solubilities of thorium sulphate with 8 molecules of water (formed at temperatures below 45°) and the compound containing only 4 molecules of water (obtained between 45° and 100° experiment was also conducted showing how easily the crystal with 8 molecules of water separates, as compared with the more flocculent crystals with 4 molecules. the latter case a magma was formed in which a glass rod was held upright, while the former settled to a dense substratum with supernatant clear liquid.

Another method of purifying the approved thorium compound depends upon the formation of soluble double carbonates with excess of alkali carbonate. Figures also showed that lanthanum oxalate is over 2,000 times more soluble in the thorium compound. Commercial thorium nitrate, which contains the equivalent of 40 per cent. of thorium oxide, is produced in the granular form by stirring the solution at the critical moment during cooling, so as to prevent the formation of a hard solid block. Each stage of manufacture has to be carefully considered in regard to the market price of thorium nitrate, which varies usually from 53s, up to 90s, per kilo. As the raw material contains 5 per cent, of thorium and from 10 to 70 per cent. of closely allied oxides, the high working cost justifies these being from 9s. to 12s. per kilo. The various tests for the purity of thorium nitrate were given in detail, the ash from the pure nitrate being dense and harsh, but that containing 1 per cent. of sulphate gives a voluminous ash comparable to "Pharaoh's Serpent." This was shown experimentally. If cerium is present, it gives a yellow colour when the solution is made alkaline with potassium carbonate and a few drops of hydrogen peroxide is added. Didymium is detected by the yellow to pink coloration of the ash held in a Bunsen flame. Sulphates up to 1 per cent. are not detected by the barium-chloride reagent. This was demonstrated by experiment. The effect of the presence of cerium on the luminosity of the ash was also shown, pure thorium oxide being only faintly luminous in the Bunsen flame. The effect of impurities on gas-mantles is that alkalies and alkaline earth cause shrinkage and loss of light. Lanthanum in excess diminishes luminosity. Phosphoric acid makes it brittle, and iron and other heavy metals have little effect, as they readily volatilise.

Mr. Otto Hehner, who moved the vote of thanks to Mr. White, remarked that in 1893, after scouring this country, he obtained $3\frac{1}{2}$ grams of thorium at the rate of

1121. per lb. The present price is 25s. He prided himself upon being the author of the manufacture of thorium nitrate in this country.

Society of Chemical Industry.

Birmingham Branch.

A MEETING was held on October 31 at the Edmund Street. University Building, when a discussion on Laboratory Methods and Appliances was held. A very interesting kind of thermometer was shown by Mr. Pinnock (of the Mond Gas Co., Tipton). It is intended to detect over-heating of bearings, and consists of double cyanide of mercury and copper, which is of a brilliant red colour, but at 70° C. becomes of a chocolate-brown colour. Mr. Sheddon showed a new form of gas-generating apparatus for producing CO, and SH, continuously, and Mr. F. H. Alcock read a note on the Separation of Iron and Aluminium Salts by means of Sodium Peroxide. The chemist from the Midland Brewery Co. related how the American maize-dealers could not contract for this article to contain a minimum of 14 per cent. of water, "because it attracts as much as 14 per cent. of moisture from the air, and if it was dried it would again take up this amount." Rossiter, of the British Cyanide Co., presided, and also read a note on the Determination of Nitrogen in Commercial Cyanide.

London Section.

Mr. G. T. Holloway, the newly elected Chairman of this section, occupied the chair for the first time at the meeting held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on November 5. There were four papers. The first, by Messrs. Clayton Beadle and H. P. Stevens, on "The Nitrogenous Constituent of Para Rubber and its Bearing on the Nature of Synthetic Rubber," was read by Dr. Stevens. He showed from analysis that Para rubber contains about 7 per cent. of a highly nitrogenous substance which can be separated by solvents. If the nitrogen-free rubber is afterwards vulcanised the product is inferior in comparison with the nitrogen-containing rubber. This, the authors hold, has an important bearing on the question of synthetic rubber, which product, being free from resin, cannot have the same properties as the natural rubber. A discussion followed. The next paper was by Mr. A. J. Hale on "The Corrosive Action of Dilute Solutions of Acids, Alkalies, and Salts upon Certain Metals and Alloys." This, as Mr. Hodgkinson afterwards remarked, should have been entitled "The Solvent Action of Certain Substances on Metals." Tables giving the details were shown, and as a rule these supported well-known facts, except that they have not been systematised in this manner before. Another paper was on "The Viscosity of Lubricating Oils," by Messrs. A. E. Dunstan and F. L. Stevens, in which is advocated the employment of an apparatus calibrated against pure phenol. In the discussion Mr. Coste suggested that such work as this should be taken up by the National Physical Laboratory in view of the confusion which exists in the various processes. The last paper, on "Formylated Cellulose," by Mr. E. C. Worden, foreshadowed the use of this substance in place of cellulose acetates. At present flexible coherent films have not been produced.

Nottingham Section.

Ar the first meeting of the session, held at University College, Nottingham, on October 30, Mr. S. R. Trotman (the Chairman) read a paper by Dr. H. J. S. Sand and himself on "The Measurement of the Oxygen Absorbed by Sewage Effluents." After describing the acid-permanganate method, and what happens when an effluent is turned into a stream, he referred to a new method described by Letts and Adeney in the Fifth Report of the Commission on the Treatment and Disposal of Sewage. Working details of the method were given and hints for avoiding errors.

AT Marlborough Street Police Court on November 6, Anton Juricie (32), described as a chemist of Austrian nationality, was committed for trial on a charge of stealing 30s. belonging to his employer, Mr. Leopold Blind, 166 Wardour Street, London, W.

TRADE NOTES.

The additions to the pharmacy of Messrs. John Bell & Croyden, Ltd., described in our last week's issue (index folio 693) were carried out by the shop-fitting department of Sangers.

Barclay's Digestive Cocoa is a line to which chemists might turn their attention at the present juncture, when public interest in this food-beverage is actively awakened. Particulars are given in our advertisement columns.

Phistol is a solid embrocation which is being largely advertised in the public Press just now. The article is on the P.A.T.A., and chemists should write to Phistol, Ltd., Southport, for window-show terms, supplies of free samples, and the "Little Phistol Book," as well as details of the local advertising scheme.

Mr. A. W. Schwarz, of Altstetten-Zürich, Switzerland, issues a price-list of synthetic perfumes and chemical products manufactured in his works. The list is classified; for example, it begins with acetates (acetic esters), these being followed by alcohols, aldehydes, and other esters. There are two pages of specialities, two of synthetic violet odours, and one is devoted to artificial rose odours, comprising sixteen distinct types, the properties of each being described. Other products, including fixing agents and soap perfumes, are given in the list, copies of which can be obtained by manufacturers and wholesalers on application to Mr. Schwarz at the above address.

WINTER SPECIALITIES.—Messrs Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool and London, have introduced two



new specialities for the winter season. One is pine tablets in an enamelled-metal box, such as can be slipped into the waistcoat pocket. The tablets are prepared from a published formula, the active ingredients being aromatic and demulcent agents specially suited for irritated bronchi. The second speciality is a box of cinnamon and quinine perles. These are tiny gelatin capsulettes, enclosing a dose of quinine and cinnamon oil so completely that neither odour nor taste is detected when they are swallowed. These perles should sell readily in those days when the influenza microbe is about, and the package is an excellent shilling's

worth. The pine tablets retail at 6d.

ODOL TUMBLERS.—The Odol Chemical Works, 59-63 Park Street, London, S.E., are fruitful in new pub-



licity ideas, and the latest of special interest to chemists is that the familiar Odol tumbler is now supplied with chemist's the name and etched address upon it in the manner shown on the accompanying illustration, so that chemists may supply the tumbler, either free or at cost price, to hotels and boardinghouses in the

neighbourhood. The idea requires no commendation from us, the improved tumbler being obviously an excellent means for bringing customers to chemists' shops.

PARMINT.—The remarkable popularity of this new preparation appears to have induced a number of imitations. and it is well that it should be more generally known that the International Laboratories have registered "Parmint" as a trade-mark, No. 340,541. We have before us an apology from a retailer who had been selling an article of similar name and who had withdrawn it on learning the facts of the matter, and the company inform us that they will take similar proceedings in respect to any other colourable imitation of the product which is brought to their notice. The company's offices are being removed from Oxford Street to Carlton House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

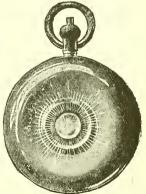
THE THERMOGÈNE Co., LTD., Hayward's Heath, Sussex, are at present advertising the Thermogène absorbent wadding well to the public as part of a scheme of publicity in which they co-operate with chemists as retailers of the



article. The co-operation consists in the retailers making a prominent display of the speciality in their pharmacies, and for this purpose the company supply a striking new showcard, as well as dummy cartons. The showcard we reproduce in reduced facsimile, but the colours are not there, and they are the colours of the rubefacient to which Thermogène owes its therapeutic properties. The terms upon which the company give the window-shows can be obtained from them on application.

ELECTRICAL NOVELTIES.—Messrs. Ward & Goldstone, Springfield Lane, Salford, Manchester, have issued a season

list of electrical novelties and sundries which is worth attention. The employment of pocket-lamps and electric torches is now general, and it requires no special recommendation of their suitability as part of a chemist's stock. We were told recently that one of the survivors of the wreck of the Titanic who had hastily placed an electric lamp in her pocket was able by the aid of the light of this lamp to assist materially the efforts of the crew of the lifeboat in the awful hours of darkness before the rescue by the Carpathian. Visitors to picture palaces will also have



noticed the practical manner in which electric torches are utilised for conducting the public to their seats in the darkened theatre. In the list before us there are shown many varieties of these goods, the "Presto" watch-lamp shown in the engraving being one of the newer patterns. "Delia" and other medical coils, massage applicators, "Sampson" vibratory appliances, window fountains, ventilating fans, model railways, vacuum tubes, x-ray apparatus, lighting sets, wireless telegraphy sets, and accumulators are other useful items in this catalogue.

FESTIVITIES.

Manchester, Salford, and District C.A A.

Manchester, Salford, and District C.A A.
FULLY seventy assistants and friends attended at the Clarion Café, Market Street, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, October 30, for the smoking-concert and hot-pot supper. A most enjoyable evening was spent. The President (Mr. Jas. Grier) gave all a hearty welcome and referred to the healthy state of the Association. The supper was served from nine to ten, and an hour's entertainment preceded and followed it. There was no lack of talent, the whole entertainment being furnished by members of the Association and their friends. Messrs. Morris, Hindle, Franklin, A. Grier, Robinson, Hough, Mills, Hudson, Simmins, Shaw, Aveyard, Woodhead, and Kent contributed to the programme. The December meeting will be a "Dispensing evening," and the President will be glad to receive problems evening," and the President will be glad to receive problems

Conversazione.

Rir James Mackenzie Davidson, M.B., President of the Röntgen Society, and Lady Davidson held a reception at Prince's Galleries, Piceadilly, on Tuesday evening, November 5, from nine to twelve o'clock, to inaugurate the winter session of the Society. There is in the Galleries at present an excellent exhibition by the Society of Painters in Oilcolours, and all the rooms were oven to the company of the company of the society of Painters in Oilcolours, and all the rooms were oven to the company of the society of Painters in Oilcolours, and all the rooms were oven to the company of the company of the society of Painters in Oilcolours, and the company of the compa colours, and all the rooms were open to the company of colours, and all the rooms were open to the company of about three hundred. Among those present were Lord Shaw of Dunfermline and Lady Shaw, Lord and Lady Haddo, Lord and Lady Emmott, Sir Robert Burnet, M.D., and Lady Burnett. Sir Jamcs and Lady Dewar, Sir Jeremiah and Lady Colman, Sir Archibald Gelkie, Sir David Prain, Professor Silvanus Thompson, Dr. Robert Knox (Secretary of the Society), and many other medical and scientific men. The pharmaceutical contingent consisted of Dr. W. H. Martindale, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Peter MacEwan, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Westlake, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wright.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

To celebrate the twenty-first season of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club a supper was given in the Victoria Hall, Leith Street, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, October 30. Mr. E. O. Rowland presided, and Messrs. J. A. Cochrane and W. H. Chambers were croupiers. Upwards of eighty members and friends were present, including of the original founders Messrs. J. P. Gibb, W. D. Jameson, R. K. Kinnimont, J. Lothian, and G. Traill. The Chairman explained that but for his absence on a trip to South Africa the chair would have been occupied by the Hon. President, Mr. J. Laidlaw Ewing, J.P., who had occupied the chair when the Club was instituted. The toast of "The Founders," given by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, was acknowledged by Mr. J. P. Gibb. "The Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club" was proposed by Mr. George Hume, and replied to by the Chairman. During the evening songs, recitations, and stories were contributed by Dr. Coull and Messrs. Cochrane, Garry, Gibb, Hume, Marshall. Muir, Murray, Nesbit. Nicolson, Paxton, G. and O. Rowland, Smith. Somerville. T. Stephenson, and Stoddart, Mr. Gillespie playing the piano when required. To celebrate the twenty-first season of the Edinburgh Phar-

A Centenary Celebration.

A Centenary Celebration.

The completion of the first 100 vears of the business of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., London and Manchester, was commemorated by a centenary banquet held in the Duke's Room of the Holborn Restaurant, London, on Saturday evening, November 2. It will be remembered that the Winter Issue of The Chemist and Druggist, January 27, of this year, contained an illustrated description of the history of this business and its present position in London and Manchester. Since then, as mentioned last week, Alderman Henry Potter, J.P., the head of the business, has celebrated the jubilee of his connection with it. Last Saturday's commemoration was a delightful event, the company consisting of the heads of the various departments in the business, the shareholders in the company, the latter being consisting of the heads of the various departments in the business, the shareholders in the company, the latter being (apart from the directors) Mrs. Goddard Clarke, and eustomers of the company. Alderman Potter presided, and was supported on the right by Mrs. Potter, and on the left by his sister. Mrs Goddard Clarke. The chairmen of the spur-tables were Messrs. G. R. Bickerton, J. B. Smith, R. C. Wren, H. A. Potter, and C. T. Wren. Mrs. R. C. Wren and Mrs. H. A. Potter were also present, as well as other ladies, the company numbering about eighty. The presentation-portrait of Alderman Potter was exhibited behind the chair. After dinner and the loyal toast, Mr. J. B. Smith proposed the health of the directors in a well-phrased and well-spoken speech, the characteristics of each of the triumvirate being neatly put. Mr. Henry Potter in acknow-

ledging the toast, thanked those who had come to the dinner from all parts of the country. He referred to the good feeling which exists between the directors and employes, saying that there are few firms that hold their staff in greater respect than they do, while from the manager to the errand-boy all had respect for the directors. manager to the errand-boy all had respect for the directors. In no business, he continued, is it possible to get along without good will—that is, first, the good will of the customers, which he was pleased to say Messrs. Potter & Clarke had, as was testified by the recent presentation to him by Liverpool customers of a service of silver in token of lifelong friendship. Second, there is the good will of the staff, which he felt assured that they had in full measure, as was testified by the most valuable assistance given in the work by all departments. Mr. Potter's speech sparkled with humour, and was a reflection of the happy relations between principals and employés; and before he concluded he paid tribute to the services of his eo-directors, Mr. H. A. Potter and Mr. R. C. Wren, stating that, although they he paid tribute to the services of his eo-directors, Mr. H. A. Potter and Mr. R. C. Wren, stating that, although they were eelebrating the centenary of the business, they look ahead for fresh fields for effort, and they hoped to take a position in the Colonies, as he saw no reason why America should get a permanent hold and field there. (Mr. H. A. Potter is going out to Australia with Mrs. Potter.) The toast of "The Visitors" was given by Mr. H. A. Potter in a witty speech. Mr. Green of Plymouth, Mr. Boden of Lincoln, and Mr. Pepper of Liverpool replied. Then came "The Staff," given by Mr. R. C. Wren, who had an epigrammatic sentence in reference to the head of each department. Mr. G. R. Bickerton, Mr. J. Watmore, and Mr. E. Walters replied. After "The Press" had been honoured, Mr. Proctor, of Derby, and Mr. Smee, of Sparkes, White & Co., Ltd. (both of whom were formerly with Messrs. Potter & Clarke), were called upon for some observations. The speaking throughout was characterised by a high level of excel Clarke), were called upon for some observations. The speaking throughout was characterised by a high level of excellence and breathed devotion to the old business. During the evening an excellent musical programme was gone through, the contributors to this being Mrs. H. A. Potter, Mrs. Matthews (daughter of Mr. R. C. Wren), Miss Rowena Thorn, Mr. Scipio Ford, Mr. Walter Montagu, and Mr. R. Merry. R. Merry.

Bournemouth Dinner.

Bournemouth Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on October 30 at the Gervis Hall Restaurant. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Scampton, the President of the Association, and those present included the Mayor of Bournemouth (Alderman H. S. McCalmont Hill), Mr. C. B. Allen (President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Dr. Frank Fowler (President of the Bournemouth Medical Society), Mr. G. H. A. Mackley (President of the Bournemouth Dental Association), Dr. N. Macgillycuddy, Dr. C. D. Muspratt, Dr. H. Simmons, Dr. C. Woodstock, Dr. S. G. Champion, Dr. H. Granger, Messrs. Charles Umney, F.I.C., F. J. Tanner, W. P. C. Ashdown, W. A. Bingham (Hon. Secretary), F. E. Bilson, S. Hardwick, W. G. Cooper, Francis Rose, J. A. Toone, E. Worth, J. A. Haynes, C. J. Reid, T. Boyle, A. Worth, E. R. Worth, W. W. Wilkins, T. Hirst, J. H. Sharland, W. Mitchell, D. Buchan, C. F. R. Pars, W. E. Curtis, W. Jones, A. E. Lodder, H. G. Mitchell, A. Akhurst, H. Lewis, L. Bell, E. Taylor, W. Bland Botham, F. R. Jeff, F. Rye, J. H. Gotherd, R. J. Reuter, H. Hardy (Idris & Co.), E. J. Allen (The British Drug Houses), E. H. Carr (Sangers), F. A. Seymour (Allen & Hanburys), A. T. Tyler (Parkc, Davis & Co.), C. Newman Turner (Hatrick & Co.), G. Brown (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb), E. H. Gare (Lymington), and R. Robinson. After loyal and municipal toasts, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was proposed by Mr. Charles Umney, who remarked that it was the Bell scholarship that he won fifty years ago that gave him a start in life. He hoped that chemists would get something more out of the National Insurance Act than the doctors seemed likely to get out of their 8s. 6d.

Insurance Dispensing.

Mr. C. B. Allen, in acknowledging the toast, said that

INSURANCE DISPENSING.

Mr. C. B. Allen, in acknowledging the toast, said that the Society had, of recent years, been called into a state of commercial activity. This brought it into closer touch with the Associations throughout the country. The passage with the Associations throughout the country. The passage of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1908 had so united those who were practising pharmacy legitimately as to render possible the efforts now being made to safeguard their render possible the efforts now being made to sateguard their interests under the National Insurance Act. Under the regulations that have been issued, he said, pharmacists have become State pharmacists for the dispensing of medicines under the Act. He spoke of the decisions of the Commissioners that the dispensing should be done by tariff and not per capita, that decision being on the lines of their contention. The tariff may not be a high one, and may disappoint a number of pharmacists. It had been feared that the

dispensing of medicines under the National Insurance scheme would interfere with better-class dispensing. In that respect Bournemouth members came under the same eategory as West-end dispensers; but he had never shared that fear, for he believed it was intended to use a modified list of drugs, and that very expensive drugs, if prescribed, would be dealt with under a separate list. Mr. Allen next discussed the arrangement as to the floating sixpenee, next discussed the arrangement as to the floating sixpense, and spoke on the necessity of doctors and pharmacists working amicably together under the Act, discussing also other aspects in detail, and saying that ehemists would never "get fat" out of Insurance dispensing; indirectly it might bring a little cxtra business, but that was the most it could do. Other toasts were "The Bournemouth Medical Society," proposed by Mr. F. E. Bilson, and replied to by Dr. Frank Fowler; and "The Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association," proposed by Dr. Neil Macgillycuddy, and replied to by the President. "Kindred Associations and Visitors" was proposed by Mr. J. A. Haynes, and acknowledged by Mr. A. E. Kitcher and Mr. R. J. Reuter. There was an excellent musical programme. gramnie.

A Jubilee Dinner.

THE members of the Leeds Chemists' Association, which was established in 1862, celebrated its jubilee on November 6 with a dinner at the Great Northern Hotel, Leeds, when four members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society attended, the company numbering about eighty. The President (Mr. S. R. Mundell) occupied the chair, and the four Pharmaceutical Councillors present were Mr. Edmund White, Mr. W. L. Currie, Mr. David Gilmour, and Mr. F. P. Sargeant.

Insurance Dispensing.

Mr. White replied to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and devoted a considerable part of his speech to the position of pharmacists under the National Insurance Act. The most important result of Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance scheme is that for the first time the prescribing of medicines is separated from dispensing. It was proposed to ask the public to recognise the advantages of this separation, one for which pharmacists had been struggling for many years. It would be necessary for them to go to work very eautiously in the effort to convince the public of the desirability of the separation. A great deal depended upon the public; if they did not approve the separation, pharmacists are not likely to get it; if it is secured without public support it would soon be lost. It must be remembered that the doctors undoubtedly had a right, according to history, to dispense their own medicines. The old apothecaries, however, after having been the right-hand men of the doctors, had gradually taken to themselves, as they got the charter by which they might practise medicine, this branch of the work, and so it then became a part of the medical men's duties and rights to dispense. Since that time, however, circumstances have Mr. White replied to the toast of "The Pharmaceutical then became a part of the medical men's duties and rights to dispense. Since that time, however, circumstances have changed, and the education of the modern doctor in pharmacy is almost nil. Continuing, Mr. White said a good deal of confusion exists as to the per capita allowance, owing to the statement by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that there was a sum of 1s. 6d. per head, with an extra 6d. if necessary. This amount, however, is to be pooled, and no difficulty had been encountered in presuding the Laurence necessary. This amount, however, is to be pooled, and no difficulty had been encountered in persuading the Insurance Commissioners that payment should be according to work done, rather than so much per head. The principles now recognised are that a tariff should be based upon a charge for the value of the drugs to be put into the medicine, plus a certain profit, and then a charge for dispensing and a charge for the container. They are told by the Commissioners that there was a sum of money set aside, and it could not be increased. He could only advise chemists to do their best to make the Act work well. The Act is only at its beginning, and in the future the benefit would be extended, and then four-fifths of the population would be coming under medical treatment. It must be for the chemists to prove to the public that they are the men to do the dispensing. He had confidence enough in the British public to helieve that the chemists would not be compelled to do their work and go short of their rightful payment. The quietness and steadiness of pharmacists generally on this matter suggested that they had confidence in the Pharmafor the value of the drugs to be put into the medicine, plus quietness and steadiness of pharmacists generally on this matter suggested that they had confidence in the Pharmaceutical Society, and he could assure them that the Council would do their best to warrant that confidence The Act was the chance of a lifetime. They must accept the present was the chance of a lifetime. They must accept the present opportunity for the separation of prescribing and dispensing. Certain changes in the matter of doctors' and other assistants would, of course, take place, but a demand would be created for a class of assistants who were now working for doctors and institutions. There is a possibility of changes in the Major examination, with the aim of training men to assist

doctors in the preparative work of bacteriology, the use of electrical apparatus, etc. In this direction there are great possibilities. (Applause.) Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant proposed the toast of "The Medical Profession," and Dr. Bell responded. Mr. J. H. Beacock proposed "Kindred Associations". tions," and the toast was responded to by Mr. M. Firth and Mr. Handforth. "The Leeds Association" was proposed by Mr. R. Broadhead, and responded to by the President.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A COUNCIL-MEETING of this Society was held at St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on October 31. Mr. Rex Blanchford (President) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. F. S. Horsey, W. Maskew (Clacton-on-Sea), R. Fouracre, S. W. Woolley, and J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary). Mr. H. K. Duckworth (Grange-over-Sands) was elected a member. Mr. A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston-on-Thames), resigned his position on the Council. The rest of the business was of a formal character.—Later on in the same evening Mr. Lionel Laurance gave a lecture on

METHOD IN SIGHT-TESTING.

There was a good attendance. Mr. Laurance said the subjective test is the main one, and objective tests should be employed only as aids, and in cases where the findings clash it is the subjective test that receives the preference. After listening to the customer's story of his inability to see clearly, commence with the keratometer or ophthalmoscope and the retinoscope, entering the results in the record-book. The necessity of methodical procedure was urged. Refraction involves compromise from beginning to end, and the required lens is arrived at by a process of elimination. The first thing necessary to be done is to learn the degree of vision of the right and left eye separately, while the other eye is occluded, because if the vision of the two eyes were taken together we should obtain only that of the The degree of vision should be at once recorded, and this gives an opportunity of entering alsothe name, address, and occupation of the client, together with such details of the history as may be thought worthy of recording, including the power of the lenses, if any, lately used. The first subjective test is determination of the presence or absence of manifest hypermetropia. On the result depends the course of the test, for we can roughly divide all cases of refractive error into three classes—viz., those where a + spherical is accepted, those where a - spherical is obviously required, and those where the necessity of sphericals is doubtful, as in H., all latent, simple astigmatism, and mixed astigmatism. It is, then, at this stage that it is important to determine the nature of the error to be dealt with, and if manifest H. is absent, and the degree of vision indicates its possibility, the presence of M. is sought. If there is no visual response to either of these tests we must seek simple or mixed astigmatism with the astigmatic charts, with or without the aid of spherical lenses, or with the stenopæic slit, until some knowledge as to the class of defect is obtained. If there be either hypermetropia or myopia the sight is fogged, the former by over-correction, the latter by under-correction, in order to prove the presence of astigmatism and to determine the principal meridians. If there be astigmatism, as is the case more often than not, this must be corrected, and method demands the use, in all cases, of concave cylindricals for this purpose. To arrive at the cylindrical correction required, it is advisable to increase the power until an over-correction is found; this is easily shown by the astigmatic chart. In myopia the measure is the weakest possible concave with which vision is clear. With cylindricals, the one required is selected because any stronger than it is rejected it over-corrects the astigmatism, while any weaker one leaves some astigmatism still uncorrected. After the right eye and the left eye are tested the next step is the measurement of the near point of each eye with the correcting lenses. These should be at equal distances from the eyes, if these have been equalised, as to their refrac-tion, by the selected lenses. Should there be any difference, the monocular tests should be carefully revised, and

it will be found generally that one eye has been more fully corrected than the other. The next step is to test and measure the muscular balance, and further, in some cases, routine demands that the two eyes should be tested together, since by this binocular test we might be able to augment Cx power or reduce Cc power. changes in the spherical correction, rendered necessary by the knowledge obtained from the muscle and binocular tests, having been made, the ability to read small types should be tested. Further changes in the sphericals may be indicated by this, and if so they must be made and recorded. It is now advisable to let the client read with the selected lenses for a few minutes, and note the effect of the distance glasses, especially to learn whether they seem to be comfortable or not. There then remains the task of selecting the frame, or frames, required, and their styles, dimensions, and details are to be duly recorded.

 Λ short discussion followed, and a vote of thanks to the lecturer was passed with acclamation.

Bay Oil and Bay Rum.

MR. W. C. FISHLOCK reports in the "West Indian Bulletin" (Vol. XII., 4, p. 513) that the centralisation of the bay-rum industry in St. Thomas, although no bay-leaves are grown there, is due to the low import-duties on rum and alcohol. In St. Thomas bay rum is made chiefly by admixture of In St. Thomas bay rum is made chiefly by admixture of bay oil with Demerara rum or with strong spirit. In St. Jan, which supplies St. Thomas with bay leaves and oil, bay rum is usually made by distillation. There are apparently several varieties of bay-tree (Pimenta acris)—which grow on many West Indian islands, including Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat, Dominica, and Sata—some yielding a better oil than others. Leaves with the best aroma are usually lighter green and more pointed in shape than leaves from inferior varieties. The false bay, or lemoncilla, is similar to the true bay in general appearance, the most reliable distinction being the odour of the leaves when crushed, that of the former being unmistakably rank. A small admixture of false leaves will spoil the bay oil. But little in the way of cultivation has been attempted, the practice in St. Jan being simply to clear the bush and trees but fittle in the way of cultivation has been accempted, the practice in St. Jan being simply to clear the bush and trees from areas where bay-seedlings have been found growing wild. St. Jan growers recommend first picking when the trees are about five years old, this being considered to induce trees are about five years old, this being considered to induce freer branching and produce a better-shaped tree. The dry months, February, March, and April, are held to be the best picking season, but leaves are picked all the year round as required. In picking, the ends of the branches are broken, but only green wood should be included. A five-year-old tree gives about 15 lb. per picking, and a ten-year-old tree 60 to 100 lb. per annum. The green leaves are sold in St. Jan at 2c. per lb.; thus a tree yielding 50 lb. of leaves would be worth 4s. per annum. The chief source of bay oil at present seems to be Porto Rico, St. Thomas bay-rum producers, viewing the oil produced in the English islands with ducers, viewing the oil produced in the English islands with suspicion, saying that it is often mixed with lemoncilla. The usual price is 18s, to 20s. per bottle (g gal.) for St. Jan oil, and 16s. per bottle for Porto Rico oil. Recent inquiries also resulted in 12s. to 14s. being offered for bay oil from the English islands. The import-duty on bay oil into St. Thomas is 6 per cent. ad valorem. The stills used for producing the oil usually hold about 200 gals., the charge being 400 lb. of green leaves, 35 lb. of salt, and water to fill, or sea-water (one-third) may replace the salt. The average yield of oil is one bottle from 130 or 140 lb. of green leaves. The first oil coming over is light oil of greenish-brown colour, the darker heavier oil that follows sinks on account of its density. Both seem to be indiscriminately ducers, viewing the oil produced in the English islands with account of its density. Both seem to be indiscriminately used by bay-rum makers. For making bay rum the charge is 400 lb. of green leaves, or 200 lb. of dried leaves, 65 gals. is 400 lb. of green leaves, or 200 lb. of dried leaves, 65 gals of Demerara rum, and water to fill, the whole of the distillate being collected. Bay rum is also made by mixing two bottles of bay oil with 100 gals. of rum, magnesta being added to facilitate mixing; this, the author remarks, is not considered as good as the distilled product. The demand in St. Thomas for bay oil seems to be growing, while New York takes a considerable quantity. Large shipments of bay rum are made from St. Thomas to Central America, where there is a good market for it. The factors determining the production of a high-class bay oil are stated by the author to include the use of good quality mature bay-leaves only, rejecting doubtful kinds, especially mature bay-leaves only, rejecting doubtful kinds, especially lemoncilla, and absolute cleanliness in connection with distilling apparatus. Mr. H. A. Tempany, in an appendix, points out that the inferior character of bay oil produced

by native distillers in the Leeward Islands is due either to carelessness or ignorance, whereby the heavy oil is lost. The demand at one time from the New York market for "extra strong" or heavy bay oil, which commanded special prices, may have aggravated this.



C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON." Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by postcard or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries:

Thrale's liver-pills: supply. "Empiro" vacuum flask: makers. Scarthine" (a depilatory): makers. "Ready Relief" rat-virus: makers. 117/34. 114/26. 117/19.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to the makers or sellers of the following articles. The information will be repeated to other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

"Acme" inhalers, 112/57 Barrel - shaped eau Cologne bottles, 110/9
Basic slag, 115/9
"Batushka" perfum
112/62 perfumery, 112/62 Biocitin (maker and British agency), 111/64 Bisurated magnesia, 109/69 Boroline, 106/47 Bottle-caps, 108/35 Calcium bi-phosphate, 113/22 Canadian pine balsam, 110/39 Chemical glass - blowers, 115/65 Claxton's ear-caps, 115/56 Compressed air (in cylinders) 111/2Diabetic cocoa, 108/24 Egyptian agencies, 113/6 Fibre tooth-brushes, 109/48 Flat, green, long shape eau de Cologne bottles, 110/900 "Golden Shield" toothpowder, 111/61 Granular effervescent pre-

Health salt (Continental make), 111/631 Hogyes' socks, 112/61 Liq. ammoniæ 880 (specially pure), 115/4 Locock's wafers, 112/70 Maignen's water-softe water-softener,

parations (large makers), 111/630

109/54 Masseuses, Society, 107/4 Incorporated

Meat-mincing machines, 110/47 Metaferrin, 114/25

Mixers (tor dry powders; special), 112/60 Moir's lemon-jelly powder, 108/23 Mousmé perfumery, 106/380 and 113/48 Mustang liniment, 90/52

Nitric-oxide itric-oxide gas (com-pressed in glass tubes), 113/32 Pate Agnel, 108/25 Pheminol, 115/55

Piesse's perfumery,
"Pine Tree" to toilet-rolls, 109/480 "Pinomed" (aseptic hand-

kerchief), 112/61 Pyrilin, 115/62 "Rapidol" 114/44

boot-polish, Rat honey, 113/66 "Sana" flesh-brush, 112/74

Serica soap, 107/55 Serica soap, 107/55 Stovaine, 115/57 Suberit, 109/15 "Swiz" vermin 112/72

vermin - killer. Tablet machines (special), 114/74

Thaolaxine, 114/26 Dr. Thompson's specialities, 45/63 Tin boxes (Continental

in boxes (Continental makers), 111/63 accum flasks (special), Vacuum 109/4 Vapour-bath makers, 109/36

Williams' (Dr.) throat pastilles, 106/38 Winchesters (makers), 112/71 Wyeth's beef-juice, 108/30

APPRECIATIONS.

From a Lancashire Chemist:

"I thank you for yours of the 24th inst., and must say how very agreeably surprised I am at the thoroughness with the matter. I begin to with which you have gone into the matter. I begin to understand the success of the C. & D. Again thanking you for the great trouble you have taken." (29/39.)

From a Firm of Continental Mcrehants:

"In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., we beg to thank you for the information given concerning the firm named, and we have obtained the preparation we required through them. We are exceedingly grateful for the trouble you have taken in the matter." (\$4/68.)

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

"Keep a Cool Head"

with regard to medical benefit, says Mr. Bremridge. The advice is good, and pharmacists as a body seem disposed to act upon it. Those who at present are not so disposed will, it may be hoped, let off so much superfluous steam in expletives and protestation (as some of them are already doing in your Correspondence columns) that when the time comes for a final decision they too will have cooled down to a reasonable temperature; for it is certain that a sufficient number of men will be found to undertake all the work assigned us, and those who refuse will be left very much more in the cold than they probably anticipate. I am speaking, of course, of those whose circumstances would under any likely conditions make it worth their while to accept service under the Act. The only reasonable course for such is now to give the thing a fair trial, and if it is not found satisfactory, to get it altered or give it up. We cannot possibly do ourselves any good by opposing or abusing the Act, but we may do well by a policy of patience and loyalty. As Sir Victor Horsley says, our case is more complex than that of the doctors, and this is an additional reason for considering it coolly. Probably nothing but actual experiment can show whether the terms offered us are satisfactory. In any case the hot-heads of Hereford are hopelessly in the wrong in taking the line they do.

The Iconoclastic Hammer

of Professor W. E. Dixon is being wielded once more, and a whole host of our cherished idols have disappeared. The curious thing is that we set them up again the moment the destroyer has done his impious work, and nobody seems a penny the worse. So assured is the Professor of his own infallibility that the ordinary mortal has no chance to protect his beliefs; but once in a while he catches a tartar, and I was glad to see that Mr. Glyn-Jones was not afraid to tackle him last week. It seems that the thousands of doctors and millions of people who have for generations believed that quinine is a tonic are all wrong, and the practical experience of these poor deluded creatures is worthless. Then opium and morphine are again trotted out; they are of no use for relieving pain by external application. This is the same old story, but under Mr. Glyn-Jones's gentle guidance it was modified by the admission that "it might act, after it had been absorbed." We have heard all these tremendous trumpet-blasts over and over again, nevertheless the walls of Jericho still stand. Let me offer the suggestion that the use of erythrol tetranitrate as an explosive might be more successful than the trumpet; if so, the discovery of that solitary drug by the pharmacologists might prove of greater utility than its use in medicine is ever likely to be.

Cocoa-butter Substitutes

are a comparatively new article of commerce, and it is surprising to hear that thousands of tons are being imported every year. Twenty or thirty years ago cocoa-butter was simply a by-product in the manufacture of cocoa. To-day conditions are reversed: the cocoa-butter is the important article, and cocoa itself is really the by-product. Owing to the enormous demand for chocolate, in the making of which cocoa-butter is used, there is nothing like enough of this substance avail-

able; hence the call for such substitutes as palm-nut stearin. In consequence of the increase in the cocoa industry for the sake of the "butter" there are immense stocks of ground cocoa on the market that are practically unsaleable, and it is the low price at which this is offered that has tempted enterprising speculators to set on foot the many fancy cocoas that are now being so extensively advertised. The margarine case reported last week is further remarkable if only on account of the difference of opinion among the analysts engaged in it.

The 250th Anniversary

of the Royal Society was officially celebrated on July 15, that being the anniversary of its incorporation; but as the Society's session begins this month and its anniversary meeting is ordinarily held on November 30, the present is an appropriate time for a few words on its past history. Chemistry has always been well to the fore in the Society, and its adjunct, Pharmacy, has not lacked representatives. The most eminent in science, or, as it was then called, philosophy, of the three men to whom Evelyn says the Society "must ever owe its rise" was the Hon. Robert Boyle—"He is a Boyle, the rest of us are but Pimples," said quaintly one of his family-whose famous book of medical receipts was recently made the subject of a note in the C. & D.; and among its thirty-nine Presidents there have been many to whom medicine owes a large debt. Originally, however, science was not so well represented numerically in the Society as letters and general culture, only a fifth of the first 115 members being classed by the present President as scientists. Poets and other writers were in great force: Dryden, Waller, and Thomas Stanley were among the founders, Cowley and Denham joined soon afterwards, and it is, therefore, not surprising to find the Society putting forth as one of its main objects the improvement of English literature. Cowley, in his Ode to the Society, probably refers to this when he says of Sprat, its first historian,

"His candid style like a clear stream does slide," for Sprat laid particular stress on the need of clear writing. The most interesting fact in the history of the Society is, for us, the ever-growing importance in its Transactions of chemistry and the sciences most nearly allied to it. It might, I think, be said that all the last twelve Presidents owe some of their laurels to researches in these.

The History of the Becquerel Family

furnishes, as Sir Oliver Lodge remarked, a splendid example of the influence of heredity in so far as the intellectual attributes are concerned. Becquerel the first, who, by the way, was not a physician but a physicist, and who made many important discoveries in electro-chemical science; Becquerel the second, who collaborated with his father, and who was an authority on light; and Becquerel the third, whose memory was honoured last week, and who was distinguished as the discoverer of the Becquerel rays, were all three associated in one capacity or other with the famous Paris Ecole Polytechnique. The eugenist will probably claim these three names as shining examples of the truth of his creed, but what about their physical vitality? The first Becquerel died at the age of ninety, the second at evidence that the eugenist cannot have it both ways. Excessive intellectual development is more than likely to involve physical deterioration. One iconoclast recently said that if he had his choice he would rather have a prize-fighter than a Senior Wrangler for his father, by which I suppose he meant to convey that the inheritance of a sound physical constitution is worth more to the average man than the possession of a brainy, but too often physically weak, parent.

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"Sanitas Soldis Fluid," 2 ",
"Sanitas Pinos Fluid,"
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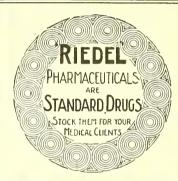
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Editorial Articles.

Customs and Excise.

THE third Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs and Excise, covering the year which ended on March 31, 1912, has been published this week. It is to be regretted that the Report appears so late, more than six months having elapsed since the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget statement in the House of Commons, and that statement was based upon figures which are contained in this Report. We do not propose to enter into any great detail on this occasion respecting the various sections of the Report; interest in it is to a large extent discounted by the delay. The actual payments into the Exchequer during the year were: Customs, 33,649,000%; Excise, 38,380,000*l*.; a total of 72,029,000*l*., these figures differing very slightly from the Budget estimates. The bulk of this was, of course, from spirits and other alcoholic liquors. The figures show that in England last year 6,315,028 pf. gals. of home-made spirits and 34,010 pf. gals. of imported spirits were

received by makers for methylation. Scotch makers received 958,005 pf. gals. of home-made spirits, and Ireland 76,082 pf. gals., the total for the United Kingdom being 7,349,115 pf. gals. Of this total 4,853,581 pf. gals. was for industrial spirit and 2,529,544 pf. gals. for mineralised methylated spirit, and the methylators received allowances amounting to 60,244l. in respect of this, the figures being the highest on record. During the year 3,091,463 bulk gals. of industrial spirit and 1,720,031 bulk gals. of mineralised spirit were sent into consumption by makers, or about 246,000 bulk gals, more than in 1911. The Report also shows the amount of pure spirit issued duty free for use in the arts and manufactures and by scientific institutions, the total being 636,230 pf. gals., against 627,975 pf. gals. in 1911. The medicine stamp duty yield was 327,857l., against 325,646l. in the previous year (England, 324,861l.; Scotland, 2,996l.). In regard to this we note that the number of licences issued to makers and vendors was 39,848 in England and 3,283 in Scotland, against 39,430 and 3,267 respectively in 1910-11. We have noted on many occasions that the receipts from medicine stamps fluctuate-a very high year being followed by a low one-e.g., 1911-12 should have been a low year, but, as a matter of fact, the yield for Great Britain was 327,8571., against 325,6461. in the previous year. The record years of the decade (1903-1912) were in 1902-3 and 1907-8, when 333,371/. and 334,142/. respectively were obtained from the sale of stamps. The net receipts from chloral hydrate were 1,747l., or 504l. less; chloroform increased by 25l. to 108l.; acetic ether increased from 1951. to 4231.; butyric ether from 2771. to 5801.; and sulphuric ether from 42l. to 102l., the ethyl esters yielding quite insignificant amounts. Motor spirit to the quantity of 61,645,768 gals. realised 623,782l. in duty, an increase over 1911, when the figures were 40,148,371 gals., 440,376l. duty. Of saccharin 301.586 oz. (1911, 254,640 oz.) was charged with Excise duty, the net yield being 8,517l., as against 7,262l., while the yield from glucose was 59,052l., or 900l. more than in the previous vear.

Excise Drugs in Bengal.

A Report has recently been issued by the Commissioner of Excise on the administration of the Department in Bengal during 1911-12, which gives some very interesting details concerning the consumption of spirit, hemp drugs, opium, and cocaine in India. In round figures, the total receipts from the sale of the above intoxicants amounted to Rs. 1,33,89,707, an increase of Rs. 7,80,382 [Re.=1s. 4d.] on the previous year. The increase is accounted for under the heads of country spirit (Rs. 3,33,013), opium (Rs. 1,90,570), ganja (Rs. 1,78,719), and pachwai (Rs. 72,493), and the reasons for the rise may be summarised briefly. It is acknowledged that the consumption of ganja is still increasing, and, although the total amount consumed is not stated, the increase was 53 maunds (4,240 lb.), almost entirely in Eastern and Northern Bengal, this being attributed to agricultural prosperity in these areas. A proposal is under consideration by the Government to increase the Excise duty on ganja, while lowering the licence fees, so as to obviate the temptation to cut prices and recoup the licence fees by means of increased sales. The consumption of opium in the Bengal Province increased by 43 maunds 19 seers, and the total revenue by Rs. 1,90,570. The question of controlling the sale of opium has recently been the subject of a Resolution by the Government of India (see C. & D., September 28, index folio 511), and the Local Government have already taken such measures as appear feasible to strengthen the control. The number of druggists' permits has been reduced from 1,257 to 771, and 126 shops have been abolished from April 1, 1912.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the Report is the enormous increase in the consumption of cocaine. In the vear under review the number of convictions in Bengal Province for illicit possession has risen from 290 to 604, and in Calcutta alone 311 oz. of the drug was seized. We have, however, reported much larger seizures in Bombay. "It is hopeless," says the writer of the Report, "to expect to cope effectively with this illicit traffic so long as the drug comes in wholesale at the seaports. Both in Calcutta and Bombay sentences for cocaine smuggling have been absurdly inadequate. In Bombay this is apparently due to a defect in the law, which steps are being taken to remedy." It will be remembered that last week we reported the seizure of 46 lb. in Bombay, which points to the fact that the traffic seems to thrive in spite of the measures taken to suppress it. This cocaine consisted of 185 packets, and, according to the statement of a Customs officer, the smuggler would have been paid 1851. for his trouble had he succeeded. Some of the wealthiest men in Bombay are said to be implicated in this business, and, although they are well known to the Customs, they cannot be arrested because the contraband article is never found in their possession. It is only the underling who is caught, and his interests are looked after while he is in gaol. The law in this regard evidently requires revision, and the only way of stopping smuggling is to make the risk for all concerned greater than the chances of profit. Does it not also point to the fact that in attempting to control the consumption of one form of stimulant—say, opium—a taste and demand arise for a more harmful kind? The greatly increased demand in India for various forms of cocaine supplies a warning that should not be neglected, and is perhaps the most noticeable feature in the field of Indian Excise in the last few years.

"In a Multitude of Councillors-."

The Pharmaceutical Council on Wednesday decided upon the first step towards making post-graduate lectures a permanency, thus endorsing the utility and wisdom of the recent course on essential oils, which was made possible through the generosity of Mr. S. W. Fairchild. The Council has been decidedly unsuccessful with post-graduate lectures in the past, so it is now essential that the Vice-President should make the departure a success. In connection with the veronal scheduling we append a copy of a letter which we received from the Privy Council on the subject:

The Clerk of the Council, in acknowledging the receipt of the Editor's letter of the 2nd inst., in regard to the proposed additions to the Schedule of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, begs to state that the matter is still under consideration.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, September 3, 1912.

Chloroform and Ether.

In the course of an interesting statement regarding different kinds of these anæsthetics, "The Lancet" says that some time ago Dr. Henry Robinson, who collaborates

that some time ago Dr. Henry Robinson, who collaborates with Sir F. Hewitt in the new edition of his "Anæsthetics," circularised leading anæsthetists about what they use. The following quotation shows the result:

As regards ether, 14 anæsthetist (out of 53 who replied to the circular) use rectified spirit ether; 28 use methylated ether; and 11 use both. With respect to chloroform in private practice, as opposed to hospital work, 29 of the 53 use rectified spirit chloroform only. There is thus a fairly

even division of expert opinion on the question. . . The Royal Society of Medicine not long ago recommended that acetone and methylated chloroforms should be made official in the next edition of the British Pharmacopœia; and Sir T. E. Thorpe asserts that no analyst can detect the source from which a purified specimen of chloroform has been

We may note that Dr. Henry Robinson is a son of Mr. R. A. Robinson, a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society

The Leeds Jubilee.

On Wednesday evening of this week the Leeds Chemists' Association celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The first effort to bring Leeds chemists together was in November 1862, when Mr. Cyrus Buott, Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, visited the town and formed a branch of the Society. Mr. Richard Reynolds was appointed to the committee, but was rather averse to it, fearing that it might be against the interests of the Pharmaceutical Society; so another meeting of chemists was held in the Town Hall, Leeds, on December 22, 1862, Mr. Thomas Harvey, of Harvey & Reynolds, presiding. At this meeting Mr. Edwin Yewdall proposed, and Mr. Haigh seconded, the motion for the formation of the Leeds Chemists' Association. This was adopted, Mr. Harvey being appointed President and Mr. E. Yewdall Secretary, while Mr. George Ward was one of the committee. Mr. Ward and Mr. Yewdall are, as far as we are aware, the only surviving founders of the Association, and they are to give a lecture on November 20. The branch of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists existed alongside the Association until the United Society ceased to exist.

International Congress of Pharmacy.

The arrangements for the eleventh International Congress of Pharmacy, which is to be held at The Hague from September 17 to 21, 1913, are already well advanced. We have received from Mr. J. J. Hofman, the Hon. Secretary, 4 Schenkweg, The Hague, an advance copy of the programme in English. This gives the constitution of the Congress and the rules which govern the conduct of the meetings. There are five sections: (1) General subjects; (2) galerical pharmacy; (3) chemistry; (4) botany and materia medica; and (5) bromatology; and subjects are suggested for discussion in these sections. Papers and reports for the Congress must be submitted to the Secretary before June 1, 1913, with a summary, preferably in French. It is intended to exhibit in the Kurhaus, Scheveningen, where the Congress will meet, photographs of dispensaries and laboratories, ancient and modern, to which contributions on loan are invited. The programme, which will shortly be available, gives particulars of steamship and railway reductions and hotel charges to members of the Congress.

What is a Quack?-" The Times" devotes an editorial article to this question. It opens with the definition of a quaek as "a pretentious, futile, and insincere person, whose professions express no genuine convictions and whose per-formance bears no sort of relation to his promises," and the writer shows that the medical profession endeavours to include in this definition many people who really do good outside the regions of hall-marked practitioners.

Persian Opium.—The annual production of opium in Kainat, Persia (says a British Consular report), is about 18,000 lb. annually, but last year, owing to scarcity of water at the proper season, it amounted to 11,000 lb. only. During winter 1911-12, owing to the opium tax, its price after the tax (12s. per lb.) had been paid went up to 2t. per lb. Since then, on account of the authorities being unable to check the sale of untaxed opium, the price has fallen to 18s.

Christmas Perfume Trade.

By One Who Does It.

SHORT article appeared in a recent number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST giving the experiences of an assistant in the perfumery department of a large London store at Christmas time. I have had similar experience as manager of the drug and perfumery department of a general store and also of a branch of one of a large limited company, and found the experience gained very useful when I went into business on my own account, and I was enabled to work up an extensive trade in perfumery at the gay and festive season. This increased turnover can be done by any chemist who has a shop in a good busy thoroughfare, and will take the necessary pains to make a bright and attractive display; but he must buy on the best terms and have a really good stock to catch the eye of the passer-by, and enable a suitable selection to be made. I found that 30l. was about the average amount of my Christmas perfume orders. This I divided into three parts, giving the largest portion (20%) to a wellknown London house, who used to give me 20 per cent. off list prices, and whose goods are extensively handled by the stores. The remaining 10t. I divided into two 5t. orders to two other well-known firms, who largely advertise their goods to the public, but in this case only 10 per cent. was allowed off the list prices. It must not be forgotten that recent increases in cost of materials, etc., may have caused some discounts to be reduced. With respect to the larger portion of the order, I used to receive an early visit from the representative of the firm with a very full range of samples, both in cases and without. It is in the buying of the cased goods that the greatest care is needed, and I found it a good plan to get the traveller to assort the samples according to price, starting at the lowest, and then calling out the order to a junior as it was given; he kept an account so that one did not spend more than the sum agreed upon and did not run the risk of confining one's purchases to one class of goods to the exclusion of others.

Small bottles of perfume, each neatly boxed, can be obtained for 4s. 6d. a dozen subject, and I would have three dozen of these to retail at 6d. each. Then a dozen at 5s. and one dozen at 6s. Next came a selection of cases to sell at 1s. in various shapes and sizes, costing on the average 9s. a dozen subject. Then two dozen at 12s. to retail at 1s. 6d. each. A dozen nice cases to retail at 2s. 6d. each will cost 1l.; and we must now go to work carefully, as the higher prices are, of course, more speculative. Six each of cases to retail at 3s., 4s., and 5s. will cost us 12s., 16s., and 24s. respectively, and we shall now

have a really good assortment.

Of course, if the district is a high-class one, higher priced cases may be stocked, but I found 5s. as much as

the average middle-class man would spend.

Then we shall want some unboxed perfumes; these appeal to some people as being better value, as there is no case to pay for. A gross of good sixpenny and shilling lines can be had for 54s. and 102s. (subject) respectively. Three dozen of perfumes to retail at 2s. 6d. will cost about 31. A dozen $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. assorted perfumes can be obtained for 30s.; these can be retailed at 3s. 9d. each, and if not sold are easily used up for retailing in small amounts.

Sachets are a leading line at Christmas time, as many people will buy one to add to another present, particularly to handkerchiefs, etc. Six dozen of the three varieties that retail at 3d., 4d., and 6d. will cost us 12s., 18s., and 24s. This, with a few extras, will bring our total up to the (net) 20l.

The other two 5l. orders will largely depend upon the firms chosen, but, as they are well-advertised lines, they should, as a rule, retail at 2s. 3d. or 4s. (for the 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. sizes), and bear a lower margin of profitabout 20 per cent.—but, on the other hand, they are good stock all the year round. As a rule, only the popular proprietary lines should be ordered; little-known perfumes, even by well-known makers, are hard to sell. Generally Parma violet, wallflower, opoponax, and white rose are the most popular odours, but local conditions varv.

The stock should be ordered for delivery at the beginning of December. When it arrives it must be carefully checked off, and every case should be opened and a small price-ticket put in, as, if every case is not priced, confusion is bound to come, and any marking on the article itself is promptly resented by the public.

The window should be dressed at least a fortnight before Christmas, as many people like to choose their presents before the rush commences. Art muslin, which costs 1s. 9d. for twelve yards, is useful to drape the bottom and front of the window—white and mauve being my favourite colours. The great bulk of the stock can be shown in the window, if it has an air-tight top, without damage. Everything should be plainly marked with its price, as customers will not come in to ask prices nowadays. The profit will work out about one-third on returns—more, of course, on the cases, but less on the proprietary lines. If any cases are left over on Christmas Eve, reduce the prices 10 per cent. and get them off for the New Year; but any chemist who has a bright window in a good street need not fear to have much stock left.

There is no necessity to be afraid of the big stores or limited companies, as they look to fancy articles to earn dividends, and consequently charge higher prices than the individual chemist need do—if he buys carefully.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Lime Oil.—H. A. Tempany and N. Greenhalgh ("West Indian Bulletin," XII., 4, p. 498) have investigated the causes of the difference between hand-pressed and distilled lime oils. They have examined ten samples of West Indian lime oil of recent origin, and give the following table of

	Sp. gr. at 30° C.	Optical Rotation at 31° C.	Refrac- tive Index (32° C.)	Citral per cent.	Acid No.
Expressed Oils: A. Antigua B C. Montserrat D F. Dominica G. Distilled Oils: H. Dominica J	0.8859 0.8752 0.8712 0.8740 0.8664 0.8659 0.8540 0.8858 0.8567	31.38° 31.63° 32.11° 32.80° 32.67° 33.43° 32.94° 34.30° 34.89° 33.09°	1.4851 1.4836 1.4816 1.4809 1.4815 1.4789 1.4789 1.4713 1.4702 1.4712	6.6 5.2 5.2 2.4 4.0 2.4 2.2 2.0 1.4 1.2	2.8 2.7 2.6 1.6 2.04 1.35 1.44 1.3 0.76

The samples were the products of different estates, except A and B, which were obtained at different times. The distilled oils I and J were derived from the same estates as Samples F and G respectively. The authors remark that the correlation between citral-content and acid-value may possibly be due to interaction of aldehyde with alcoholic potash, subsequent investigation lending some colour to this view. They give minute details regarding the fractionation of Sample G, and remark that the fraction coming over between 171° and 177° appears to consist largely of limonene or closely related bodies. Similar details are given in regard to Sample D, and the authors state that during distillation or closely related bodies. Similar details are given in regard to Sample D, and the authors state that during distillation with steam a certain proportion of the lower- and higher-boiling constituents are removed. In this way are removed a substance (possibly methyl anthranilate) which gives the blue fluorescence to the higher fractions and limettin (m.p. 115°), which generally separated from the expressed oil on standing oil on standing.

coil on standing.

Essential Oil of Jamaica Ginger.—Dodge, in a paper read at the recent International Congress in New York, gave the results of his examination of the essential oil distilled from Jamaica ginger. He finds present the following bodies: (1) d-camphene, (2) l-phellandrene, (3) a sesquiterpene, and (4) an aldehyde, which was isolated from the fraction containing it by shaking with sodium bisulphite. This body appears to be identical with the aldehyde present in orange, cassia, and coriander oils—namely, decylic aldehyde. It yields cupric acid on oxidation.

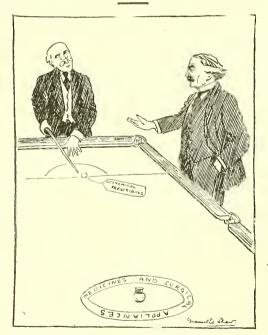
Detection of Traces of Arsenic and Antimony.—

Detection of Traces of Arsenic and Antimony.— D. R. Staddon ("Chem. News," No. 2761, p. 199) gives the

following new method as affording an exceedingly delicate and reliable test for traces of arsenic and antimony: From 0.5 to 2 grams of the substance is dissolved in about 5 c.c. of water, 0.5 to 2 grams of sodium hydrosulphite (known in commerce as "blankit") is then added, and the whole warmed. Rapid reduction takes place, and on allowing to stand for a few seconds precipitation of finely divided arsenic or antimony occurs. The precipitate varies in colour from light to dark brown in proportion to the amount of arsenic or antimony present in the original substance. A solution of sodium hypochlorite dissolves the precipitate due to arsenic, the antimony remaining suspended. Acids and acid salts are, of necessity, neutralised with arsenicand antimony-free alkali before the application of the above test. One part of sodium arsenite (containing 57.692 per cent. of arsenic) dissolved in 50,000 parts of water is readily detected. following new method as affording an exceedingly delicate detected.

Action of Permanganate on Essential Oils .- Dodge, on whose new method of determining eucalyptol we recently commented, has, in a paper read at the recent International Congress at New York, extended his observations on the action of potassium permanganate on essential oils to other action of potassium permanganate on essential oils to other substances commonly met with in these bodies. He specially recommends the use of this reagent for the detection of petroleum in turpentine and in citronella oil. The unoxidised portion of the oil may contain camphor, but this is destroyed by 80-per-cent, sulphuric acid, and the residual oil is identifiable as petroleum by its being insoluble in castor oil at 0°. It is also possible to differentiate between linally acetate and bornyl acetate, since the latter ester is very resistant to the action of permangange whereas the Innally acetate and bornyl acetate, since the latter ester is very resistant to the action of permanganate, whereas the former is easily oxidised. It is only in a few oils that the esters are really uniform; in most oils they are a mixture. It is therefore possible in such cases as lavender, bergamot, rosemary, and pine-needle oil to determine the esters as a total quantity, and then to determine those which resist the action of permanganate. This gives a truer differentiation into esters of the linalyl-acetate type and those of the bornyl-acetate type. Fenchyl acetate appears to be as resistant to the action of permanganate as bornyl acetate.

National Health Insurance.



A SPORTING CHANCE.

Mr. Lloyd George (to doctor): You have to knock the six pennies off the object ball, and any that drop outside the ring are yours.

SANATORIUM BENEFIT.

The Commission for England have issued a circular letter to Insurance Committees in regard to sanatorium benefit, intimating that where there is a surplus it may be used to extend the treatment to the dependants of insured persons.

SANATORIUM MEDICINES

Eastbourne chemists have agreed to supply sanatorium patients with drugs to the order of the County Borough of Eastbourne Insurance Committee at the following

Cod-liver oil, 1s. per pint; extract of malt, 9d. per lb.; extract of malt and oil, 10d. per lb.; and an 8-oz. mixture of

extract of mart and on, 10d. per 10.; and an o-oz. Infective of cod-liver oil and creosote, 7d. All ordinary mixtures of not less than tablespoonful doses, $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per oz., with a minimum charge of 4d., and ordinary lotions at the same price; ordinary drops, 3d. per oz.; official pills, 2d. per doz.; simple ordinary powders, 4d.

Compound or special powders, 6d. per doz.

Tuberculin, other drugs, and accessories based on well-known London firms' price-lists, and all proprietary preparations at restricted minimum prices.

THE DISPENSING CHARGES.

The Flintshire Health Insurance Committee has decided to give the Rhyl and District Chemists' Association an opportunity of discussing with the Committee the terms upon which the members of the Association would be prepared to undertake the supply of drugs, etc.

The "Glasgow Herald" published last week an article showing that chemists in Scotland are to lose heavily by the proposed arrangement with chemists under Section 15, because the arrangement is chiefly designed to meet the needs of England and Wales, where dispensing will be new business to most chemists. Mr. James Lennox, a former President of the local Chemists' Association, writing to the "Herald," says:

The tentative price-list which is now the subject of negotiation between the Insurance Commissioners and the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee not only suggests "that he will have to be satisfied with much smaller profits than he is able to get at present "; it will nean that under existing conditions he will get no profit at all. What I fear the public will view with great alarm is that to most pharmacists will be introduced a new element in business—viz., the cists will be introduced a new element in business—viz., the keeping of two qualities of drugs. The prices which are to be forced upon us for the purpose of bringing the pharmacy benefit within the limits of the 1s. 6d. set aside are to be such that no good-class chemist can consider it within the bounds of possibility to supply his usual quality of goods.

... While one recognises the advantage of having a scale which is fairly uniform all over the Kingdom, I cannot think that the model twiff will prove accordable to those who that the model tariff will prove acceptable to those who are eligible to form the local panels, and I anticipate that in most districts in Scotland it will not be looked at, but that other arrangements will be made locally. If pharmacy is to have any future at all in Scotland, I trust pharmacists will show that when it comes to tendering for drugs they are quite capable of making their own prices.

We extract the following from a report of the Aberdeenshire Insurance Committee meeting held last week:

A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society stating that 122 chemists and druggists were prepared to supply medicines, etc. Fifty-seven of the chemists carried on business in the county, fifty-four in the city, nine in the county of Banff, and two in the county of Kincardine. The question was raised as to whether Mr. Alex. Milne (Maud), who is a member of the Insurance Committee, could be on the panel of chemists supplying medicines, etc. Mr. Newlands said there is nothing in the Act dealing with the matter. It is a question for the Commissioners. Mr. Milne stated that he is Secretary of the East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association, and might be therefore on the Chemists' Committee. Chemists' Committee.

It is particularly desirable that the question as regards Mr. Milne should be authoritatively settled. It exists in other places. The Aberdeenshire Committee referred the whole matter of medical benefit to a sub-committee.

MEDICAL BENEFIT IN IRELAND.

The Advisory Committee of the National Health Insurance Commission (Ireland), which met in Dublin on October 30, considered the question of the extension to Ireland of medical benefit. Dr. M. F. Cox (Medical Ireland of medical benefit. Dr. M. F. Cox (Medical member) said the question depended upon whether the Irish people were willing to bear the additional burden. If the money were forthcoming the Irish Party would apply for extension of medical benefit to Ireland. It was suggested by Mr. J. D. Nugent that in any scheme brought forward the wife and children of insured persons should be included. A difficulty in the way is the dispensary system, which costs 194,153., and is paid by the ratepayers and through the taxes. An additional contribution from employers would be duplicating the system. Eventually resolutions were adopted recommending the placing at the disposal of the Irish Commission the equivalent of the additional grant to be given in Great Britain. and asking the Government to appoint a Committee to inquire into and report on the subject of medical benefit.

THE MEDICAL VIEW

of the position is summarised in a report of the Council of the British Medical Association published in the "British Medical Journal." This report states very fairly the different aspects of the question, but does not pretend to guide the medical profession in relation to future action. That matter is to be considered by the various divisions of the Association. First of all is given in detail the action taken by the State Sickness Insurance Committee, then is made a comparison of the provisional regulations as to medical benefit with the "cardinal principles" of the Association, with a summing up of the present position. In regard to dispensing, it will be remembered that the official view of the Association is that this should be in the hands of medical men, if they so desire. The report points out that the Act makes it plain that the normal system of dispensing is to be by chemists, and that arrangements can only be made for the supply of drugs by practitioners in cases where there is a difficulty in obtaining these from chemists. "Practitioners," the report proceeds, "who feel very strongly upon the question of retaining their right to dispense medicines under similar conditions to those now obtaining could apparently only succeed in doing so by inducing insured persons to contract out of the panel system. In this case, the insured person, who is allowed to make his own arrangements, could contract to obtain treatment (including medicines and appliances), and receive from the Insurance Committee a sum equal to the amount contracted to be paid by him for treatment, or where that amount exceeds the sum available in respect of his medical benefit for the year, the sum so available." Further on it is stated that beyond representations that may be made to the Commissioners by the local Medical Committee against the inclusion or continuance on the list of a chemist whose presence may be prejudicial to the efficiency of the service, no provision has been made in the regulations for prohibiting pharmacists from advising or treating patients or repeating a prescription unless endorsed by the prescriber. The difficulties of running by medical men of a so-called "public medical service" are set out—the cost of such a scheme being estimated at 15 per cent. of the income.

A good deal has been said in the daily Press recently regarding the circular issued by Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, M.D., and his medical colleagues on the Advisory Committee. In it these gentlemen, from their intimate knowledge of the proposals, state that each medical man on the panel will receive 350l. a year for every 1,000 insured persons on his list in addition to what he may obtain from Maternity Benefit. For the latter purpose the total sum available amounts to 1,412,000l. They also state that the Board of Trade statistics of wages show that the number of insured persons whose earnings amount to more than 21. a week for the whole year is not more than 5 per cent. of the insured persons. This fact is advanced in order to show that the profession's stipulation of a 21.-a-week limit is not worth fighting for. Dr. E. Rowland Fothergill, of Brighton, has issued a statement showing the relation of the Government proposals for medical service to the demands of the British Medical Association. This contrasts the original proposal with the present proposal and the B.M.A. demands. Thus for the tuberculosis medical service 6d. per insured person is being set aside. The B.M.A. demands 2s. 6d. per visit, but these figures are of course not comparable, as the 6d. may yield 2s. 6d. per visit. The administration of medical benefit, drugs, medical attendance, and so on, are contrasted in the same manner—ramely, for attendance 6s. 6d. per insured person,

while the B.M.A. demand is fees per visit.

Select Committee on Patent Medicines.

Appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the sale of patent and proprietary medicines and medical preparations and appliances, and advertisements relating thereto. Record of Evidence given on November 6.

THE Committee met again on Wednesday, November 6. Sir Henry Norman presided, and other members of the Committee present were Mr. Cawley, Dr. Chapple, Mr. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Haydn Jones, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Lynch, Sir P. Magnus, Mr. Newton, and Mr. O'Grady.

TRADE WITNESSES.

Mr. John Charles Umney, managing director of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., and representing the Proprietary Articles Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, was the first witness. The Chairman, from a précis of Mr. Umney's evidence, recited the numerous qualifications of witness, and then stated that as the special preparations of witness's firm had not come before the Committee in the medical evidence, it would not be necessary to refer to them. Mr. Umney then began by stating that he is not aware of any proprietary medicine of more than transient commercial success that does not possess distinct medicinal value, except perhaps certain preparations for illicit purposes, to which he would refer later on. The frauds that have been exposed in "Truth" and have come into the courts are of a totally distinct class from house-hold proprietary medicines. He then proceeded to state that from his own knowledge the composition of many of the articles referred to in "Secret Remedies" is not accurately set out. The inaccuracy is not merely trivial, but relates to the omission of ingredients of medicinal value. As an instance he referred to Woodward's "Gripe Water," the most important ingredient in which is omitted in "More Secret Remedies," and those given are inaccurate. The result is very misleading, and the placing of this remedy among soothing-syrups conveys a totally wrong impression.

Mr. Lawson: Without giving the exact formula, may we have the essential ingredient which is absent from this published analysis?—Though I have the knowledge I have not the authority of the proprietor to state what the

not the authority of the proposed ingredient is.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: From your experience can you tell me why it is left out? Is it something which it would be easy to detect by analysis?—It is something which it would be difficult to detect by chemical analysis, but I am rather surprised to see that it has been omitted.

Sin D. Magnus: Can you give us this information, not for

Sir P. Magnus: Can you give us this information, not for publication, but for the information of the Committee?—I am prepared to give it if I have the permission of the proprietor

The Chairman: I should not like to put any pressure on the witness or on the proprietor to do this if it is against their will.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: If this were submitted to the Government Analyst would it be possible to detect this ingredient?

—I should certainly think it possible.

Asked for other examples, the witness replied that the analysis of Doan's Dinner Pills was undoubtedly inaccurate. There was at any rate one most important constituent omitted.

The Chairman: Is it one which should be easily discoverable by chemical analysis?—Discoverable, but not easily discoverable.

In reply to Dr. Chapple, witness added that it had very valuable properties as a liver-stimulant, and without it the effect would be much modified.

The Chairman: Can you give us any other examples?—Keating's Cough Lozenges.

Dr. Chapple: May I ask that the witness should try to get permission from the owners of the various preparations in which because that a mixture hear made to supply us in which he says that a mistake has been made to supply us

with the formula?

The Chairman: That is a rather interesting question, which I think we ought to discuss a little more ourselves before we decide it.

Continuing his evidence, the witness said that four out of five of the articles mentioned in "Secret Remedies" are unknown to him. He was able to state from his own knowledge and experience, both analytically and as a wholesale druggist, that the greatest care is taken by a large number of the leading vendors of proprietary medicines to ensure the very highest efficiency in the drugs they purchase and employ, and to ensure the very greatest accuracy in the standardisation of such ingredients in methods. The publication of formulæ, as suggested by most of the medical witnesses, would be of very little advantage to those whom ostensibly the suggestion is intended to protect. First of all it is needless to refer to the very grave harm that would be inflicted upon those proprietors who have spent large sums of money in building up a business for a legitimate proprietary medicine. The publication of such formulæ would undoubtedly lead to the imitation of the particular preparation, with some sort of connecting-link to show the similarity of another preparation with that offered under the original proprietorship. Such offers would, as a rule, be for goods of a lower grade, which would in large measure be sold as a result of the advertising of the original firm. That would obviously not induce less self-medication, but merely change the maker from the present proprietor with a reputation to a large number of competitors, and if it led to reduction in price, that from the self-medication point of view would not be an advantage. Further, the publication on the label of the formula containing a dangerous drug, and one liable to induce drug habits, would be of considerable danger, in that it would be a clear guide as to the amount of the particular objectionable drug contained, and assist the purchaser to know how the drug could be obtained and also the limit to which the drug could be taken to get the desired effect. Dr. Cox frankly admitted that one advantage of publication would be to kill the proprietary articles. That would be an advantage to the public so long as they could obtain similar articles based on formulæ in more or less accessible formularies. It is, however, impossible to state that as the main attack on proprietary articles is that it leads to self-medication, there would not be an enormous advantage to the medical profession if their sale were prevented or limited. fact, he hoped, should induce the Committee to weigh the varying and conflicting reasons given by the medical witnesses in favour of what is admitted to be the likeliest weapon with which to attack proprietary articles—regardless of their value to the public—or to the fact that they are largely used and presented by doctors themselves.

He had never heard that any complaint had been made that a remedy which did publish its formula did not contain any or all of the constituents stated on the formula; any offences of that kind must be very rare, or one would have heard of them, and no drastic alteration of the law is necessary to meet that suggestion.

OFFICIAL IMITATIONS.

Proprietary medicines in various forms are very largely the basis of some of the medicines contained in the British Pharmacopœia and other standard works. As instances of proprietaries imitated in the British Pharmacopœia he mentioned:

Liquor Carbonis Detergens ... Liquor Bismuthi Ung. Capsici Bastick's Tr. Quin. Ammon....

Daffy's Elixir Bullock's Glycer. Pepsin Barff's Boro-Glyccride Chloric Ether (Duncan, Flock-hart & Co.)

Liq. Picis Carb. By same name. ... Imitation of Smedley's Chili

Paste.
Now B.P. without "Bastick's."

Tr. Sennæ Co. Glyc. Pepsini. Glyc. Acid. Boric.

... Spt. Chloroform.

Pond's Extract . . . Tablets ...

Liq. Hamamelidis. Liq. Pancreat. Liq. Zinci Chlor. Liq. Sodii Ethyl.

Tab. Trinitrini.

while in the British Pharmaceutical Codex there is a long list of preparations, all of which are in all probability intended to indicate close approximation to certain well-known advertised proprietaries in existence and in large sale before they were put in that book.

Dr. Norman Walker in his evidence stated that certain drugs should not be allowed to be used in proprietary medicines, but, in his opinion, such prohibition is almost impossible. To make such prohibition effective it would be necessary to extend it to the sale of such scheduled drugs, by pharmacists, except upon a doctor's prescrip-If it were not so extended, then such prohibition would be of the most limited value, and in all probability the drug would be obtained in a more concentrated form from the pharmacist than in the proprietary medicine.

Reference had been made to the sale of such bodies as acetanilide, antipyrin, and phenacetin in the form of headache powders, and there have been suggestions that a limitation should be placed upon their sale in the form of proprietary medicines. From his observation and trading he was able to state that the amount of these chemicals sold through pharmacists in the form of tablets and powders is very considerable, and probably exceeds that sold in the form of proprietary medicines. Any such prohibitions could obviously not be confined to proprietary medicines. The Committee's attention had already been called to the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society to extend the schedule of the Pharmacy Act with the consent of the Privy Council, so that the sale of really dangerous drugs can be limited as provided by that Act.

Replying to Mr. Cawley, witness said that a customer could buy tablets containing any one of these drugs at a chemist's shop.

The Chairman: Do I understand that acetanilide is sold in the same way as antipyrin?—Yes.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness if he could tell, from his experience in a wholesale drug-house, in what proportions antipyrin and acetanilide were sold.

Witness: I could not give you the exact proportions, but the sale of phenacetin in tablet form is much more popular than that of acetanilide.

Mr. Umney next referred to the objection taken in some quarters to the presence of alcohol in proprietary medicines which contain more alcohol than is necessary for strictly preservative purposes. The proportion of alcohol present does not as a rule exceed that in the prescriptions of medical men prescribed under probably similar conditions to those under which the proprietary medicines would be taken. It may be argued that larger doses than those set out on the label of the proprietary remedy might be taken, but the same applies to the medicines prescribed by the doctor, unless the doctor himself actually attends to the administration of it. This point was further developed by reference to prescriptions in Barrett's book on "The Management of Children."

With regard to medicated wines, objection is taken on the ground that alcohol is put in a drug form before the public, and that in the majority of instances the public is ignorant of the fact that the preparations contain alcohol. That he held to be quite an erroneous assumption, in that the wines are only to be obtained from persons licensed to sell wines, and they are as a rule more expensive than the similar "basic" wines, and most of them state, in fact, that they are wines. He was confident that the present fiscal regulations and restrictions are a sufficient safeguard to the public. Referring to the question of "cost," which is a basis of attack in the title and contents of "Secret Remedies," he suggested that the allegations are absurd as omitting the principal item of cost in any article—viz., labour. Witness dealt with the suggested censorship of advertisements, and showed that whilst theoretically the idea is an excellent one, as applied to all articles of commerce, it would be found unworkable in practice, and, further,

it might be found to be extremely dangerous. He remarked that the censorship of advertisements would also be an extremely difficult matter owing to the natural variations of opinion from time to time as to the value of a particular preparation. For example, a newly introduced drug, which to-day might be held to be a quack remedy, might in five years' time find a place in a Pharmacopæia. There were many instances of this, and the calling of evidence by the manufacturer would be necessary and power of appeal, and altogether probably cumbersome legal details and formality would be necessitated. Neither, in his opinion, is a censorship or supervision of constituents possible, except under a most elaborate system. and he could vouch from his own personal experience of difficulties which had arisen in connection with the work of the Customs authorities in the Commonwealth of Australia, while their censorship of advertising had really effected little beyond the change of a few adjectives.

Asked to give instances of this, Mr. Umney gave a remarkable instance of the Australian Customs authority requiring his firm to place on the label of Wright's Coal-tar Pills the amount of strychnine present, when as a matter of fact that alkaloid is not present. An analyst was alleged to have discovered it, but eventually it was shown that the analyst was mistaken.

analyst was mistaken.
Witness further remarked that the Customs authorities of Australia asked his firm to remove from the wrapper of Wright's Coal-tar Soap the quotation "The only true antiseptic soap," as it was described in the "British Medical Journal" forty years ago. The authorities gave as a reason that, although the statement might have been true forty years ago, it could hardly be true to-day.

The constant advancement of scientific knowledge was illustrated by witness, who said that if he had a few years ago put up a solution of otto of rose and stated that it was a stronger antiseptic than carbolic acid he would not have been believed, whereas it has been proved recently that otto of rose possesses antiseptic properties 5.8 times that of carbolic acid.

The Chairman: To whom are we indebted for that very interesting piece of scientific information?—To Dr. Martindale, who conducted a research on the matter.

The suggestion made by Dr. Tirard that no reference should be permitted to any disease on any proprietary article would naturally be useless unless extended to cover all remedies, including all medicines made up by chemists and sold on their own account from established formularies.

SUGGESTIONS FOR LEGISLATION. Mr. Umney then read the reply of the London Chamber of Commerce to the evidence given before the Committee by the British Medical Association on June 13. Dr. Cox's suggestions were replied to seriatim, and then followed observations on the sale of abortcfacients and anti-conception remedies. The members of the Section emphatically dissociated themselves from the last-named class of If women's remedies are advertised, the language employed should not imply that the medicines are of use for improper purposes. The Chamber would are of use for improper purposes. The Chamber would strongly oppose any amendment of the law which would compel owners of proprietary articles to disclose their formulæ. If any further legislation is necessary, which is not admitted, it is suggested that any amending legislation might be on the following lines:

1. Every manufacturer or representative in this Kingdom must before offering proprietary medicines for sale procure from the Excise a certificate of registration of such medicine. 2. Such manufacturer or representative shall, when apply-

ing for the certificate of registration, furnish the following particulars:

(a) A list of the medicine or medicines proposed to be made or imported. Such list may be added to from time

(b) The principal address of the manufacturer or repre-

(b) The principal address of the manufacturer or representative in this country.

(c) For the use of the Inland Revenue Departments the name of any poisons within the meaning of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, and, if the maximum dose recommended shall exceed the average or mean dose mentioned in the British Pharmacopæia, the quantity of poison contained in any of such medicines must also be given.

3. The Department which took the registration was to send to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society a copy of any certificate issued in respect of any proprietary medicine containing "poison" within the meaning of the Act.

4. The certificate issued to be numbered and contain the

4. The certificate issued to be numbered and contain the particulars given on the form of application.

5. Every package of medicine issued to contain the number of the certificate. No vendor should indicate that the certificate of registration in any way affects the merit of the proprietary article, and no reference to such certificate other than by statute provided should be made on any label, package, circular, or advertising matter.

6. The Departments to have power to refuse on governor.

6. The Departments to have power to refuse or cancel a certificate for the sale of any medicine sold contrary to law or that does not correspond with the certificate of

registration.

7. Any manufacturer who may be refused a certificate, or have it cancelled, to be entitled to a full statement of the Departments' reason for their action, and to have a right to appeal to the Court.

8. Proper penalties to be imposed on any manufacturer or dealer knowingly selling a proprietary medicine con-

trary to law.

A Few Questions.

The Chairman said that what the witness had said was so The Chairman said that what the witness had said was so interesting to the Committee, and was necessarily of such a technical nature, that the Committee were unanimous in desiring to postpone their cross-examination until they had had the advantage of reading the evidence in print. They would leave that to their next meeting. He proposed himself to ask a few general questions, and Mr. Cawley, who could not be present next week, also desired to ask a few questions.

In reply to the questions by the Chairman, he stated that any firm of proprietary-medicine manufacturers might be elected to membership of the Section of the London Chamber elected to membership of the Section of the London Chamber of Commerce if it was properly proposed and seconded. He had never heard of any firm who was not reputable applying, but he supposed that if it did it would not be elected. It was no part of the functions of the Section to exercise control over the medicines sold. Four-fifths of the medicines in "Secret Remedies" were very little known. He did not say that they were not reputable, for he might have been unfortunate in not coming across them. He had not read any evidence to the effect that layer sums of money. not read any evidence to the effect that large sums of money had been made out of valueless medicines.

had been made out of valueless medicines.

Mr. Cawley questioned the witness as to the amount of damago that would be done if formulæ were published.

Witness agreed with a suggestion that it would be a serious blow to the commerce of the country if such publication entirely stopped the sale of proprietary medicines.

We have had it stated somewhere that 2.000,000t. a year is reported above the sale of the country of the sale of the s

is spent on advertising by members of your Section?—There are no means of arriving at the figure, but I should think it is quite likely.

Doan's Backache and Kidney Pills and Mother Seigel's Boan's Backacue and Kidney Filts and Monier Serger's Syrup were, Mr. Umney stated, represented in the Section. He was unable to say definitely whether the membership included any firms which sold remedies for rupture consisting of ointments.

sisting of ointments.

Mr. Cawley desired witness to say why the proprietors of remedies of which inaccurate formulae had appeared in "Secret Remedies" had not brought actions for libel against the B.M.A. for publishing untrue statements.—Witness said, in reply, that the proprictors would have had to state the true formulae in order to disprove those in "Secret Remedies."

in "Secret Remedies."

Discussing reasons why proprietors had not taken such action, Mr. Umney said it was a question of how seriously these analyses had been taken. He took it that responsible proprietary-medicine manufacturers mentioned in the book had probably taken no notice of it. Medical men knew the value of these proprietary articles, and themselves prescribed them.

Mr. Cardon, Don't wan think great good would be done.

Mr. Cawley: Don't you think great good would be done Mr. Cawley: Don't you think great good would be done to any valuable remedy if such an action were brought in the courts and the proprietor won?—I might just as well begin an action against the General Medical Council for including a remedy in their Pharmacopœia in imitation of my own

You do not believe in the advertising-value of the law courts?—There are two sides to the account. (Laughter.) I think that proprietors of reputable remedies do not want to associate themselves in a fight for the sake of four-fifths of the remedies mentioned in the book, which have hardly

Mr. Cawley further inquired regarding acetyl salicylic acid and its synonyms, and also regarding the objections to stating on the label of a medicated wine the alcoholic content. He also questioned witness about Beecham's Pills, and Mr. Umney told him that the "Secret Remedies" analysis was entirely wrong, so that Mr. Cawley's questions started from a false premise.

The Chairman, in asking Mr. Umney to attend at the next sitting, said he would be glad if witness would con-

sider the effect of the United States Food and Drugs Act, which was referred to at the previous sitting of the Com-

Seigel's Syrup.

After luncheon the witness-chair was occupied by Mr. C. H. Ratcliffe, joint managing director of A. J. White, Ltd., manufacturers of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Mr. Radcliffe gave particulars of his experience in the drug-trade, and said that Seigel's Syrup has been before the public for about forty years, during the whole of which time it has never been found necessary to alter the formula. He gave particulars of the countries where the preparation is made and sold, and said that between 250 and 300 people are directly employed in its manufacture. Since the foundation of the business 100 millions of bottles have been sold to the public. Seigel's Syrup does not contain any scheduled poison, but has in it eleven different vegetable extracts not mentioned in the analysis in "Secret Remedies," an analysis which witness said is almost grotesque in its incompleteness. Witness said he did not desire to name the vegetable extracts, but said that they all possess definite therapeutical qualities which he could prove by quotations from standard works. analysis made for the medical officer of health for the Liverpool Corporation was as follows:

A concentrated complex syrup of various vegetable extracts, including aloes and cayenne. It contains about 3 per cent, of borax, but no other mineral drug. It is free from alkaloids

Another alleged formula is given in Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," in which liquorice is stated to be present. The Syrup has never contained that ingredient. The relation of aloes to the group of extracts is as 25 to 181, which he held sufficiently demonstrated the inaccuracy of the analysis in "Secret Remedies." He objected to the suggestions that the formula or the active ingredients should be stated on the label of proprietary medicines. would injure the proprietors and be of no benefit to the public. Witness then dealt with the effect of the publication of incorrect formulæ of Seigel's Syrup in "Secret Remedies," and exhibited a showcard of "Jap's Syrup, guaranteed preparation based on the formula of the British Medical Association for Mother Seigel's Syrup," Handbills giving the alleged formula are also being sold in the streets at 1d. or 2d. each. The effect of the latter is that thousands of crude mixtures are taken by the public in the belief that they are like the genuine. Witpublic in the belief that they are like the genuine. ness mentioned that chemists sell a large number of preparations free of stamp-duty by giving on the label a reference to some published formula, which reference is no disclosure so far as the public is concerned. To show how the public prescribe crude mixtures for themselves witness put in a number of written orders, which have been received over chemists' counters. Witness also dealt with the estimate of the cost of Seigel's Syrup given in "Secret Remedies." and showed the absurdity of the cost there given. The last part of Mr. Ratcliffe's evidence referred to the claim of the medical profession that taking proprietary medicines results in waste of time. If, continued witness, the alternative to self-medication with proprietary medicines or remedies made up and sold by chemists, in the case of these everyday allments, were a thorough diagnosis by a competent doctor, and medicine specially prepared to suit the particular needs of each individual case, there would be some justification for this "wasting time" suggestion; but it is common knowledge that doctors who do their own dispensing—and they represent probably 75 per cent, of the profession—make liberal use of stock mixtures made by themselves or by the wholesale druggists, particularly for their poorer patients, and the number of such patients passing through their hands in the course of the day precludes the possibility of more than a cursory examination of each patient. He referred the Committee to Dr. Hart's "How to Cut the Drug Bill," which, he said, speaks more eloquently on this point than he could hope to do. It is clear that the doctor largely prescribes a pre-arranged medicine, and in most cases the proprietary article made of the best drugs, on a large scale, by the best process, would be infinitely better than the home-made article. Witness then dealt with the suggestions for the State editing of advertisements and the futility of such efforts as existed, for example, in Australia, where "cure" is required to be changed to " remedy.

The Chairman: With regard to extravagant claims, you claim that Seigel's Syrup is a cure for dyspepsia and liver-complaints?—Yes.

complaints?—Yes.

Is that accurate?—In the proper acceptance of the word "cure," yes. In the United States the only alteration which had to be made on our labels was the change from the word "cure" to the word "remedy."

I see you say that Seigel's Syrup is a purely vegetable compound. Is that an accurate statement?—The position with regard to hydrochloric acid in minute quantities is that it is put in apparently so that it will maintain the vegetable extracts in a state of fine division, and so make possible the maximum therapeutic effect. The quantity of hydrochloric acid, he added, in a full dose of Seigel's Syrup is much less than that given in "Secret Remedies."

In reply to further questions, he stated that he was not aware that Seigel's Syrup is prohibited in Germany except on the prescription of a doctor, dentist, or veterinary surgeon.

surgeon.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness if next week he would bring Mr. Glyn-Jones asked witness it next week he would bring examples of the changes in advertising which have been necessary in consequence of changes in legislation in other parts of the world, but was told that would be impossible, as literature of that kind is kept at the branches abroad.

The Committee adjourned until Thursday, November 14.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 6. Reference was made to the death of Dr. Theodor Peckolt, Mr. William Barron, and Alderman Henry Gadd, Mr. Rowsell and Mr. Hagon associating themselves with the President's remarks of regret. Special contributions to the Benevolent Fund were announced. Applications for relief from the Fund were more numerous than usual, and the amount (1531. 10s.) granted was larger. Mr. H. A. Phillips was appointed extra demonstrator to the school. Application is to be made to the Board of Education for a grant for the School of Pharmacy. It was decided to give a series of post-graduate lectures on bacteriology, commencing in January. The Councillors look upon this as a "feeler" on the question of including the subject in the Major syllabus. It was stated by Mr. Neathercoat that much misconception exists regarding pharmaceutical remuneration under the Insurance Act and concerning the setting up of panels of pharmacists. Mr. Gilmour emphasised the difficulty of getting Scots chemists to line up with their English brethren in regard to a medicine tariff. Mr. Sargeant uttered a warning against misinterpreting the present quiescent state among chemists. The only charge on the English Board of Examiners is Mr. T. Tickle in place of Mr. E. F. Harrison. On the Scots Board Mr. J. Crombie and Mr. John Gilmour are appointed for the first time. The President expressed absolute confidence in the Society's representatives in regard to the negotiations with the Insurance Commissioners. The scheduling of veronal cropped up in connection with the correspondence, and the matter is to be reported upon at the next

The Councillors present were Mr. C. B. Allen (President), Mr. E. White (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs, F. E. Bilson, J. H. Cuff, W. L. Currie, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. F. Harrington, J. Harrison, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, P. F. Rowsell, F. P. Sargeant, C. Syme, T. A. White, pd. I. B. News, P. B. Rower, P. A. Rogers, pd. I. B. News, P. B. Rower, P. C. Symes, T. A. White, and J. R. Young.

DEATHS.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed.

The President referred to the death of Dr. Theodor Peckolt, of Rio de Janeiro, a corresponding member of the Society, who had done good work for it. He also mentioned the death of Mr. William Barron, of Chelten ham, a divisional officer of the Society for a great number The President then spoke of the death of Mr. Henry Gadd, of Exeter, who was well known to the present Councillors, and more so to those of a few years back. Mr. Gadd had always been to the front when there was work to be done in the West of England, and they were exceedingly sorry to note his death.

Mr. Rowsell, in associating himself with the President's remarks, said he had known Mr. Gadd for thirty years; he was one of the most genial of men and did his utmost for the craft. His work was wider than that of pharmacy.

Mr. Hagon recalled the fact that Mr. Barron, notwithstanding his advanced age, was associated with modern movements in pharmacy as President of the Cheltenham Association. He had a quaint personality.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Ten members and eight student-associates were then elected. Seventeen persons were restored to their former position in the Society, and five names were replaced on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE

The Treasurer then presented the report of the Finance Committee. The General Fund balance on September 25 was 2,146l. 6s. 9d., and the receipts since amounted to was 2,146l. 6s. 9d., and the receipts since amounted to 2,498l. 19s. 6d., made up as follows: Penalties and costs, 146l. 6s. 8d.; subscriptions, 78l. 15s.; "Journal" and publications, 605l. 16s. 10d.; registration fees, 15ll. 4s.; school fees, 1,402l. 11s.; rent and insurance (15 Bloomsbury Square), 56l. 3s. 5d.; restoration fees, 13l. 8s.; ground rent, 44l. 14s. 7d.; making the balance, after payments of the previous month and the purchase of 623l. 19s. 3d. Metropolitan Water Board B stock for 500l., 1,844l. 1s. 3d. From this the following amounts 500l., 1,844l. 1s. 3d. From this the following amounts were recommended for payment: "Journal" and publications, 751/. 1s. 10d.; stationery, etc., 50l. 1s. 3d.; current expenses, 350l.; salaries, etc., 360l. 3s. 8d.; law charges, 33l. 5s.; house, 279l. 18s. 1d.; library, 7l. 13s. 7d.; school and examinations, 392l. 8s. 6d.—a total of 2,224l. 11s. 11d. The balance on the Benevolent Fund account was shown as 740l. 13s. 8d.; donation account, 316l. 15s. 1d.; and on Orphan Fund, 69l. 14s. 6d. An amount recommended for payment from the Benevolent Fund was: Petty cash for current expenses, 20l. 13s. 6d.

The TREASURER, in moving the adoption of the report, said the balances were satisfactory. The receipts were 400% more than those of the corresponding period of last year, and the balance is also fairly good. In regard to the Benevolent Fund, although the balance is 10t. more than last year, there are many urgent calls upon it. One item here might be questioned—namely, Petty cash for current expenses, 201. 13s. 6d.—but this was required for putting the property at Shortlands into proper condition. Benevolent Fund had received special contributions from Mr. G. R. Stamp, 26l. 5s.; the Committee of the Junior Pharmacy Ball, 10l. 10s.; Croydon Pharmacists' Association, 1l. 1s.; Miss Buchanan's students, 7s.; and Mr. C. B. Baker, Nuneaton, 7l.

The report was adopted.

BENEVOLENT AND ORPHAN FUNDS.

The report of the Benevolent Committee was taken in committee, after which the Chairman (Mr. F. J. Gibson), in moving its adoption, said there are still more applicants this year. Of the fourteen applications one had been deferred, another not entertained, and in a third case it was recommended that the applicant be nominated for admission to the London Orphanage Asylum, Wanstead, by a grant from the Orphan Fund. In the other cases grants were recommended amounting to 1531. 10s.

The PRESIDENT said the large number of applicants would affect the balance and the committee are still open to receive subscriptions for the current year.

The report was adopted.

A motion by Mr. Gibson that the eldest daughter of Mrs. A. E. Farmer, Norwich, be nominated for admission to the London Orphanage Asylum was also adopted.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was presented by the Vice-President. The account for house repairs (1061. 58. 4d.) was heavy owing to the annual cleaning during the vacation. A recommendation that the Bell Scholarship regulations be amplifield so that applications for admission to the advanced course must be made before August 1 was made so that they should come before the Council before the school session opens. The Dean reported that the school is quite full, and the appointment of a third demonstrator, Mr. H. A. Phillips, as from September 1, at a salary of 60l., was suggested. The matter had been left over, as it was not known until the session began if an extra demonstrator would be required. The committee had decided to make application to the Board of Education for a grant in respect of technical education at the School of Pharmacy. The medical schools get considerable grants from the Board on the ground that they are doing public work, and he thought the same applied to their school. It is well known that the education given could never be paid for out of the fees even when the school is full. He expected to be able to report more fully next month. In regard to a recommendation that arrangements be made for giving a short

POST-GRADUATE COURSE OF LECTURES,

commencing early next year, the Vice-President said he must ask the Council to agree to an experiment this session with a series of post-graduate lectures on bacteriology, particularly with a view to its application to pharmacy. He hoped afterwards that medical electrical apparatus would be dealt with. The revision of the whole scheme of examinations had been put aside owing to the Insurance Act, but if the latter were working satisfactorily next year they would then be faced with remodelling of the Minor and Major examinations. The Major syllabus ought to comprise some subject having practical applica-tion in after-life. The extension in delicate methods of diagnosis in medicine had made it necessary that someone understanding bacteriology should be associated with the medical practitioner. Are pharmacists, who are best adapted for it, going to undertake this work, or stand aside and let it go to another class of men? The series of lectures would not cost much, and the Council could get an idea as to the feasibility of including the subject in the Major syllabus from the reception it obtained at the hands of members attending them.

Mr. Harrison supported the application for an educa-

tional grant and congratulated the committee on its pro-

gressive policy regarding post-graduate courses.

Dr. Symes was also pleased to see that the committee is alive to the fact that such grants are obtainable. The Society is doing public work at its own expense. regard to the library, he did not often see the addition of books. Is it that the librarian is waiting for applications?

The President replied that lists of additions are published periodically. The committee always considered recommendations in regard to their utility rather than their cost. In the case of books on pure pharmacy, in almost every case they are added.

Mr. Hagon revived the question of popularising the

Manchester and Bell scholarships.

The President said the regulations had been modernised some time ago to the full extent possible, and he thought it was not desirable at present to consider further alterations.

Mr. SARGEANT referred to the "unfortunate state of affairs" of lectures delivered in the Society's lecturetheatre appealing to a limited number of members, and suggested the post-graduate course should be reported in extenso.

Mr. Young alluded to places where a chemist is the authority on bacteriology, and hoped the chemists in every town would become the authority on such matters.

The President said the choice of subject for the post-

graduate course had not been commented upon, the idea being received with acclamation.

After a further remark from Dr. Symes, the report was adopted.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. T. NEATHERCOAT, Chairman of this committee, presented the report, which dealt with meetings in various parts of the country arranged under the committee's auspices. Owing to the demands upon the time of the Local Organisations Committee, several meetings had to be cancelled. Arrangements for future meetings under the Federation scheme are fixed provisionally. Mr. Neathercoat, in the course of his remarks, said considerable misconception exists in the minds of pharmacists regarding the basis of pharmaceutical remuneration under the Insurance Act, many still contemplating that it would be made per capita instead of by reference to a tariff. Erroneous ideas also prevail as to the course to be adopted for setting up panels for the supply of drugs. These are being dealt with at the meetings and being removed. In the negotiations with the Insurance Committees it is of prime importance that there should be uniformity of action and that the bodies approaching the Committees be fully representative.

Mr. Hagon, in seconding, said the meetings at Cardiff

and Rhyl demonstrated their necessity.

Mr. Gilmour put a question regarding organisation work in Scotland.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT replied that it did not come within

the purview of his report.

Mr. GIFFORD called attention to the admirable spirit shown by chemists during the negotiations of the Standing Committee and the Advisory Committee, who had been working to a large extent in the dark. It deserved a measure of acknowledgement.

Mr. Gilmour, having been assured that a voluminous letter from Scotland would be published, congratulated the Committee on its work in England and Wales, but said he wished to emphasise the fact that the work in the North is even stiffer and that it is being exceedingly well done. In Scotland they are in a different position as regards dispensing, but under the guidance of their Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, they had been able to meet the objections offered to the tariff scheme from Aberdeenshire to Ayrshire. They were now beginning to get into line, and for the first time to stand shoulder to shoulder with England and Wales—(hear, hear)—and present a united front. Mr. Gilmour was pulled up by the President on digressing into tariff questions.

Mr. SARGEANT said the quiescent attitude of chemists should not be translated into entire satisfaction concerning funds available for drugs under medical benefit. The impression is that the amount provided will become inadequate.

The report was adopted, as was also the report of the

Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee The REGISTRAR in his monthly report stated that fortyeight apprentices or students had been registered.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED.

A report from the sub-committee considering the appointment of examiners stated that Mr. E. F. Harrison is the only member of the Board ineligible for reappointment. The appointments recommended to be made for the new Board were:

R. R. Bennett. E. H. Farr. H. Finnemore. W. F. Gulliver. R. W. Phillips.
E. S. Peck.
F. U. Stamp.
T. Tickle.
R. Wright. Jackson. P. H. Marsden.

It was also recommended that Mr. F. W. Gamble be appointed to assist the Board when required. These, the nominations of the North British Branch for the Board of Examiners in Scotland (index folio 726), were embodied in a resolution which was adopted.

A report on divisional secretaries, containing a new list, was also presented, and adopted. The President took the opportunity of expressing satisfaction with the way in which Messrs. Rowsell, Gilmour, Woolcock, and Arnott were acting in the negotiations with the Insurance Com-

CORRESPONDENCE.

The first item was an official communication from the Privy Council regarding the application of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, to liquid preparations containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had sent a copy

of the Act amending and consolidating the Pharmacy Acts

in Nova Scotia

The Colonial Office also forwarded replies from Canada with reference to pharmaceutical reciprocity, the gist of these being that at present reciprocity is not possible owing to the examination standards in Canada.

The Scheduling of Veronal.

The Vice-President asked if anything more had been received from the Privy Council regarding the proposed scheduling of veronal.

The President: Nothing up to the present.

The Vice-President asked if the communication had

been acknowledged.

The Secretary answered that an acknowledgment had been received in March. The Privy Council had not notified its disapproval, but suggested modifications of the terms of the proposal in May. Since then no further communication had been received.

Mr. Neathercoat: Has anything more been done by the

Society

The President: Nothing more.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: I take it that the Society has fulfilled its statutory duties. When corners write suggesting placing veronal on the Poisons Schedule, they could reply that the Society had put the maclinery in motion, but someone else is blocking it.
Mr. Rogers: Cannot the Council do more?

The President: Impossible.

Mr. Young said the Society might continue forwarding its proposal to schedule veronal, in the same way that they had done with carbolic acid.

After a statement by the President in camera it was decided that the matter be reviewed and reported at the

mext, meeting.

OTHER MATTERS.

A letter from the North British Branch dealing with the report of the Executive meeting was taken as read.

A motion that the January meeting be held on January 8, 1913, instead of January 1, was adopted. This ended the public business.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, November 1, Mr. J. P. Gilmour in the chair. An apology was intimated

from Mr. W. L. Currie, Glasgow.

The CHAIRMAN explained that it had been necessary to postpone the meeting from the previous Friday owing to the fact that he had been called to London on that day an connection with Insurance Act matters. The Executive expressed approval of the Chairman's action.

NOMINATION OF EXAMINERS.

The Assistant Secretary (Mr. J. R. Hill) submitted the report of the Nominations Committee, and the following resolution was adopted :

"That Dr. Alfred Arehibald Boon, Edinburgh; Dr. Robert Stewart MacDougall, Edinburgh, along with Mr. Peter Boa, Edinburgh; Dr. George Coull, Leith: Mr. James Crombie, Glasgow; Mr. Jonathan Innes Fraser, Edinburgh; Mr. John Gilmour, Dunfermline; and Mr. Martin Meldrum, Ayr, be nominated for election by the Council as members of the Board of Examiners for Seotland for the year 1913."

THE B.P.C.

The Chairman submitted the report of the delegates to the Pharmaceutical Conference. He said it was one of the most successful Conferences, and all visitors owed a special debt of gratitude to the Local Committee, and particularly to Mr. Thomas Stephenson.

LOCAL ORGANISATION.

The Assistant Secretary reported on this matter. The list of Divisional Secretaries for the whole of Scotland is complete. In the case of Peterhead a letter from Mr. J. F. Tocher was read resigning the position, and In the case of Peterhead a letter from the local members had selected Mr. J. H. Low, Fraserburgh, who had consented to act. In the county of Dumbarton, Helensburgh had always been the centre district; but a suggestion had been made that Clydebank, particularly in connection with the Insurance Act, would be a more suitable place to have the local Sccretary residing. Another communication had been received suggesting the town of Dumbarton, the county town, as the proper place for having the Divisional Secretary. It was agreed that the local chemists should be asked to hold a meeting in the county in order to decide what should be the local centre and to suggest a name for Divisional Secretary. The Assistant Secretary also reported that Mr. Morrison, Divisional Secretary in the Keith district of Aberdeenshire, has gone abroad, and Mr. Garron, Keith. had been appointed in his place. The nomination was accepted.

On the motion of Mr. DAVID GILMOUR, it was agreed to convey to Mr. Tocher a very cordial vote of thanks for the great services he had rendered as Divisional Secretary. Mr. Gilmour pointed out that the amount of work he had done on their behalf had been something extraordinary, and it had been done with great ability and tactfulness. They wished him all success in his future

career.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The Assistant Secretary reported that district meetings had been held in various parts of Scotland with the view of encouraging the institution of local Associations and informing chemists what is going on in regard to legisla-tion and other matters. The result of these meetings was that two new local Associations had been formed, one in Mid-Lanarkshire and the other for Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross. On October 28 he attended the annual meeting of the West Aberdeenshire Pharmacists' Association at Aberdeen, and on the same day a large district meeting comprising the pharmacists in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine.

The CHAIRMAN complimented Mr. Hill on his assiduity, and added that Associations have still to be formed in

Dumbartonshire and in other districts.

The Chairman explained what has been done in regard

to Insurance Act dispensing.
It was intimated that it has been arranged that Professor Ralph Stockman, M.D. (Glasgow), will deliver the inaugural lecture at the opening of the session of evening meetings in Edinburgh on November 20, his subject being "Stimulant-Narcotics, with special reference to Catha edulis."

NEW BOOKS.

Any of these books printed in the United Kingdom can be supplied, at the published price, to "C. & D." subscribers on application (with remittance) to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. These notes do not exclude subsequent reviews.

Barnett, E. de Barry. Preparation of Organic Compounds. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 326. &s. 6d. net. (Churchill.)

Browne, C. A. Handbook of Sugar Analysis: A Practical and Descriptive Treatise for Use in Research, Technical, and Control Luboratories. $9\frac{2}{3} \times 6$. Pp. 787, with appendix of sugar tables (pp. 101) and index (pp. 1xxxi). 25s. 6d. net. (Chapman & Hall, Ltd.) [Covers the whole range of sugar analyses as understood by modern chemists, the methods given being selected from those which have found general acceptance. The book is divided into two parts—[I] dealing with the physical and chemical methods of sugar analysis, and (II) the occurrence, methods of preparation, properties, and principal reactions of the sugars and allied derivatives. We shall refer again to this work.]

Gibson, G. A. Life of Sir William Tennant Gairdner, Regius Professor of Practice of Medicine in the University of Glasgow. With a Selection of Papers on General and Medical Subjects. Demy 8vo. Pp. 822. 10s. 6d. net. (MacLehose.)

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Mr. Hogge asked the Secretary for Scotland on Tuesday whether he was aware of the existence of an extra-mural school in medicine in Edinburgh, the usefulness of which might be seriously crippled by the adoption of an inclusive fee in medicine at Edinburgh University; and whether he could say what the attitude of "my Lords" is towards the extra-mural schools.—Mr. McKinnon Wood said the question appeared to be founded upon misappre-hension. The Scottish Education Department has nothing to do with the question of inclusive fees at or with the internal management or constitution of the Scottish Universities.

A PURE BREAD BILL,

The President of the Local Government Board announces that a Bill is in preparation dealing with, among other matters, the question of pure bread. The Bill will be of a general character. Mr. Burns also states that in view of the minuteness of the changes which take place in flour as the result of the action of ferments contained in it, he is advised that there would be great difficulties in making any satisfactory investigation by means at present available of the effect, if any, on nutrition generally or on the condition of the teeth produced by the action of ferments in flour. The matter is not one which calls for consideration in connection with the question of adultera-tion and sophistication of flour and flour products.

GAS AUTHORITIES (RESIDUAL PRODUCTS).

In the House of Commons on Monday the Chairman of Ways and Means moved:

That the resolution of the House of August 5, relative to

That the resolution of the House of August 5, relative to Gas Authorities (Residual Products), which was ordered to be communicated to the Lords, and the message from the Lords of October 21, signifying their concurrence in the said resolution, be read:

That a Select Committee of five members be appointed to join with a Committee to be appointed by the Lords to consider and report whether any, and, if any, what, restrictions should be imposed on gas authorities with respect to the purchase and manufacture of the residual products resulting from the manufacture of gas by other gas authorities, or of other chemicals: ties, or of other chemicals:

That a message be sent to the Lords to acquaint them therewith, and to request their Lordships will be pleased to appoint an equal number of Lords to be joined with the members of this House. That Mr. Hills, Mr. Lardner, Mr. Walter Rea, Mr. Samuel Roberts, and Mr. George Thorne be members of the Committee. That the Committee have rower to send for persons papers and records and have power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to hear parties interested by themselves, their counsel, agents, and witnesses if they think fit. That three be the quorum of the Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

INSURANCE MEDICAL BENEFIT.

The following questions and answers have come before the House of Commons during the past week:

the House of Commons during the past week:

Mileage and Drugs.—In reply to Mr. Charles Bathurst on Tuesday, Mr. Masterman said that no part of the grant which Parliament will be asked to make will be specifically carmarked for mileage, but this does not prevent an arrangement for this purpose being made. The distribution of the total sum to be provided for medical remuneration and the assignment of special portions to special services are largely matters for the medical profession, and any proposals which appear to command the general support of the profession will receive careful consideration.—Mr. Bathurst asked whether the right hon, gentleman was aware of the fact that the expenses under this head among rural practitioners are considerably more than urban practitioners.—Mr. Masterman replied that that is so, but that rural practitioners would have compensating advantages, such as the provision of drugs.—Sir H. Craik asked whether the remuneration left to the doctors will be dependent upon the largeness or smallness of the amount required for mileage.—Mr. Masterman replied that any special payment for mileage will be included in the total amount of 9s, per head for both doctor and drugs.—Sir H. Craik said that in that case the doctors will probably lose

as the mileage increases.—Mr. Masterman replied that the doctors will get the mileage amount.—Mr. Fell asked whether any allowance for mileage for country doctors will come out of the town doctors.—Mr. Masterman said not necessarily. It depended upon arrangements made by the profession to see how best to distribute the money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked on Thursday whether, in the case of payment to doctors of 7s. per person for attendance and 1s. 6d. for drugs, either amount will in any case be liable to deduction.—He replied that he is unable to make a statement on the subject.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of October, and to the stocks on October 31:

	October		St	ocks	1912	
-	Landed	Delivd.	1912	1911	Imprtd.	Delive
Aloescs. etc.	151	123	1,073 1,464	1,316 1,092	1,235 666	1,474 294
Anise, starcs.	_	61	1	57	_	74
Arrowroot pkgs.	749	1,065	3,751	3,735	10,443	9,277
Balsams cks.	28	25	106	162	123	316
Calumbapkgs.	144 850	186	2,722	969	2,763	1,363
Camphor,	275	1,033 251	1,470 766	2,511	7,997 2,492	8,506
Cardamoms ,, Cascara sagrada tons	210	10	267	1,106	95	2,530 123
Cinchonapkgs.	461	787	3,544	3,985	4,682	5,170
Cochinealbgs.	6	62	98	267	201	447
Cubebs	98	260	79	194	455	543
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	2	31	107	107	185	203
Galls,	278	457	2,603	2,103	4,011	3,346
Gums—			E 4		00	
Ammoniacum ,,	co	21	54	19	92	111
Animi,	68 866	153 920	339 6,929	392	958 11,502	935
Arabic, Asafetida	244	183	1,432	3,676 948	2,190	9,552 1,491
Dominates	39	226	698	271	2,246	1,844
Copal,	4,140	5,063	13,357	26,016	32,001	42,571
Damar	876	832	6,275	5,490	8,865	7,326
Gamboge ,,		5	69	141	80	148
Guaiacum ,,	-	2	28	29	27	37
Kauritons net	13	139	298	372	1,223	1,239
Kinopkgs.	-	2	60	29	76	22.
Mastich,	20	3 46	16 501	19 375	11 460	15 377
Myrrh, E.I, Olibanum	20	136	1,479	789	1,456	615
Condone	133	161	549	721	1,076	1,037
Tragacanth,	829	1,812	9,693	4,117	21,737	15,357
Ipecacuanha—		2,020			,	,
Cartagena ,,	13	-	21	24	58	60
E.I. (Johore) ,,	36	29	16	14	75	93
Matto Grosso ,,	80	13	118	60	196	127
Minas	35	27	43 240	14 129	103 387	99· 222:
Jalap bls. Nux vomicapkgs.	2	16 242	285	166	1.074	868
Oils—	-	242	200	100	1,014	000
*Anise, starcs.	20	4	3 6	19	76	57
Cassia,	20	4	53	34	93	77
Castorpkgs.	85	110	157	144	989	1,094
Castorpkgs. Coconuttons	102	320	654	241	1,751	1,295-
Olivepkgs.	482	455	2,319	1,596	6,794	6,018
Palmtons	3	3 3	77	31	215	171
Quininelb.	625	15,960	237,187 376	217,305 256	79.246 517	50,422
Rhubarbcs. Sarsaparillabls.	94	61 75	230	293	751	745 -
Sennapkgs.	972	792	2,644	2,150	4.153	3,830
Shellaccs.	2.436	4,439	97,127	100,022	35,998	39,359
Turmerictons	11	37	507	375	513	339
Wax—	1			1		
Bees'pkgs.	259	615	2,571	2,838	6,721	5,915
Vegetable ,,	27	89	546	576	711	712
				1		

^{*} Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

ALL THE SYNONYMS that chemists want to know are in "The Chemists' Dictionary" of them, published by the C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., at 2s. 6d., post free 2s. 9d.

ITALIAN QUININE.—The exports from Brindisi for 1911 amounted to 36 tons, as compared with 8 tons in 1910 and 8 tons in 1909. These are gross weights as declared at the Custom House, not net weights. It was all quinine manufactured by the Italian Farmacia Centrale Militare and supplied by the Italian Government to the Greek Government.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs. oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 7.

BUSINESS in most directions continues on restricted lines, the general commercial tone being somewhat depressed in view of the Balkan war and its potentialities. An item of interest in the United States is the election of a Democratic President, pledged in favour of a reduced tariff. A fair number of price-movements have taken place in chemicals and drugs, the chief interest centring in opium and its derivatives, morphine and codeine, both of which are dearer. Quicksilver is 7s. 6d. lower, and mercurials follow by $1\frac{1}{2}d$., corrosive sublimate 3d., and vermilion 1d. There is no relief to the menthol situation on the spot, though fair supplies are said to be afloat; the price in New York is \$15 per lb. Soda tartarata and pulv. seidlitz are dearer; cream of tartar and tartaric acid are steady. Other changes include an easier feeling in balsam tolu, Tonguin musk, quinine (second-hands), Sudan acacia, and cassia oil. Balsam Canada and eucalyptus oils are higher. Canary-seed continues to advance, and linseed is lower. Coriander is firm, cumin has been in more demand, while caraway and fenugreek are slow. The chief changes are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary-seed Codeines pure cryst. Culvers root Gelatin Morphine Opium Pulv. seidlitz Soda tart.	Balsam (Canada) Eucalyptus oil Soda hyposulph.	Anise oil Balsam tolu Cassia oil Gum acacia Musk (Tonq.) Quinine (sec. hands.)	Cocoa-butter Linseed Mercurials Quicksilver Vermilion

London Markets.

ALBUMEN.—In further reference to the offering of so-called chicken-egg albumen coloured in Germany with anilin, and which largely consists of duck-albumen, we understand that the object of the colouring is not to get a better product, but to lead customers to think they are buying a superior quality for which they pay 6d. or more per lb.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are current quotations for original packages of barks, herbs, leaves, and roots for shipment from the U.S.A. on c.i.f. terms, to arrive unless otherwise indicated: Barks.—Bayberry, 30s. to 32s. per cwt.; black haw of root, 9d. to 10d. per lb.; dogwood, $4\frac{1}{2}d$.; elm, $5\frac{1}{2}d$.; euonymus or wahoo of root, 1s. 5d. net $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; elm, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; euonymus or wahoo of root, 1s. 5d. net (on spot); sassafras, 7d. to 8d. according to quality (on spot); wild cherry, $4\frac{1}{2}d$. net to arrive. Herbs.—Lobelia, $5\frac{3}{2}d$. to 6d.; scullcap, $9\frac{3}{2}d$. Leaves.—Damiana, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; witchhazel, $3\frac{1}{2}d$. Roots.—Blueflag, 8d.; elecampane, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; gelsemium, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; culvers, 8d.; mandrake, 32s.; bloodroot, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; serpentary, 1s. 6d. net on spot; and stillingia, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is a shade easier, "Red Ship" brand offering at 6s. 8d. spot, at which sales have been made, and to arrive 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. to 5s. 10d. c.i.f. is quoted, being also cheaper.

Aniseed.—New-crop Russian is now offering at 25s. per cwt, c.i.f. terms; it appears to be of good quality.

Balsam Canada.—The quotation in tins in cases is now 3s. per lb. net to arrive. Another holder asks 2s. 11d. net on spot.

Balsam Tolu is cheaper at from 58, 3d, to 58, 6d, per lb. on spot, according to holder.

BISMUTH.—The price of metal, as fixed by the Syndicate. is 7s, 6d. per lb. Several of the November prices current. of makers of bismuth compounds show a reduction in the metal of $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., the list price being 8s. 8d. Salts are unchanged, carbonate being 8s. 91d. per lb.

Browides.—There is a possibility that the prices may improve between now and the end of the year, but nothing

definite has transpired.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—With little Chinese crude available on the spot, the value remains at 175s. The Monopoly quote Japanese crude B quality to arrive at 142s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. and BB at 150s.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Quiet, with Japanese slabs offering at 1s. $5\frac{1}{4}\vec{d}$. c.i.f.

Canary-seed has further advanced, but the market is now quiet, without any reaction in price. Turkish is quoted 70s. to 71s. per quarter on the spot, and good Morocco 75s.

CARAWAY-SEED is slow of sale; fair Dutch is worth 33s. and ordinary 31s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot.

CARDAMOMS,-The arrivals from Ceylon since our last report include 23 cases per Sardinia, 50 packages per Inventor, and 43 packages per Herefordshire.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quiet at from 40s, to 42s, 6d, per cwt. on spot.

CASCARILLA.—Quill continues unobtainable on the spot,

Cassia Oil.—Fair sales of 70 to 75 per cent. c.a. have been made at 3s. 7d. per lb., other qualities being neglected; to arrive business has been done in 70 to 75 per cent. c.a. at 3s. 1d. c.i.f. for November-December shipment, being easier; 75 to 80 per cent. is quoted 3s. 3d. and 80 to 85 per cent. 3s. 6d. c.i.f.

CASTOR OIL.—Quiet. English make of first pressing is quoted 29l. 15s. per ton in barrels for last half November-December, delivered free on wharf London; medicinal quality is 321. 5s. per ton in barrels, and cases are the usual 50s. per ton extra. Belgian first pressing prompt and forward is 291. 10s. ex wharf London. Good seconds Calcutta is $3\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb. ex store Liverpool.

CHALK-PRECIPITATED .- Finest quality in 5-cwt. casks is quoted at 12l. 10s.; 2-cwt. casks, 13l.; and 1-cwt. casks, 13l. 10s. per ton net free ex wharf London, or c.i.f. U.K. ports for minimum lots of 10 cwt.; lots of 5 tons 1l., 10 tons 2l. per ton less.

CINCHONA.—The bark shipments from Java to Europe during October amounted to 1,758,000 Amst. lb., against 1,534,000 Amst. lb. in 1911; the total shipments (January to October 1912) were 13,406,000 Amst. lb., against 13,840,000 A. lb. in 1911.

CITRONELLA OIL.—Ceylon is quiet on spot at 1s. 6d., and to arrive 1s. 4d. c.i.f. is quoted.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports from Java during October 1912 amounted to 790 packages.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At the Amsterdam auction on Tuesday, Van Houten's A quality sold at 74.51 cents, against 80.12 cents per half-kilo, at the previous auction.

CODEINE.—The makers announce a further advance of 8d. per oz. in the price of the pure crystals and precipitated, the quotations for small lots being 17s. 4d., 70-oz. contracts 16s. 11d., and 175-oz. contracts 16s. 7d. per oz. net. The prices for the salts are as given last week.

Cod-liver Oil.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on November 4, states that the market is unchanged at 66s. per barrel c.i.f. for prime non-congealing Lofoten oil.

Collodion.—Prices of British makers have advanced 1s. 3d. per lb., the list quotation being 6s. 9d. per lb. for that made from duty-paid solvent, while flex. is also 6s. 9d. The corresponding products made from methylated ether and alcohol are unchanged at 1s. 3d.

COPAIBA is offered in cases at 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for B.P. filtered, according to holder.

COPPER SULPHATE is unaltered at 241. 17s. 6d. per ton for the usual Liverpool brands for prompt delivery, and 251. 7s. 6d. for March-April.

CORIANDER-SEED is firm but unchanged in price at 11s. 3d. to 12s. per cwt. for common to good Morocco.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Steady, with quotations unaltered at 89s. for 98 per cent. and 87s. for 95 per cent.

CUMIN-SEED has met with more demand, and fair sales have been made of Morocco at 21s. 6d. to 22s. per cwt., but 24s. is now required.

Cuttlefish-bone.—Fair sales of bold E.I. sorts are reported at 3d. per lb.

Ergot.—Although fair arrivals are taking place the bulk is for delivery against contract; on the spot 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. is quoted for sound Russian and 4s. 4d. for slightly wormy German, while Spanish is quoted 6s. 6d. on spot.

EUCALYPTUS OIL is firmer at 1s. 7d. per lb. net for 75 to 80 per cent., but in one quarter 1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 9d. is wanted for this test. Globulus is 1s. 9d. The arrivals from Melhourne and Adelaide comprise 207 packages, which are practically all sold against contract. There appears to be very little pale oil offering.

FENUGREEK-SEED is neglected, but the quotation is unaltered at 10s. per cwt. for good Morocco.

GALLIC ACID is steady at from 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

GELATIN.—Owing to the shortness in supplies of raw material, and to the fact that several of the usual sources of supply are out of stock and cannot fulfil orders, the market is uncertain, and an advance of from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per cwt. has taken place.

GLYCERIN.—A London agent's circular states that although prices of chemically pure glycerin for home trade remain unchanged, a considerable upward movement has taken place recently, crude and dynamite descriptions being held for much higher prices than are ruling at present. Transactions in this country in consequence have not been of any importance, and it is uncertain what the market developments in the near future will be. It is probably safe to predict that home-trade prices will certainly not go lower, but are likely to be put higher, as crude is relatively dearer.

Guinea Grains.—Business has been done at 55s. per cwt. on spot.

Gum Acacia.—Soudar sorts are easier on the spot, fair offering at 34s. 6d. to 35s., and to arrive the value is about 33s. per cwt. c.i.f. In East Indian gums, Ghatti is offered at about 34s. 6d. for No. 1 and 24s. for No. 2 on c.i.f. terms. In Senegal gums, the usual quality of Bas de Fleuve is offered at 36s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. Bordeaux, being easier.

HYDRASTIS.—A New York report states that, owing to the material increase in the cultivated variety and the growing use of synthetic hydrastin, prices are lower to the extent of 10c. per lb. In London from 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb. net is quoted, according to quantity, and 18s. net c.i.f. to arrive.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, with small sales of Minas at 9s. 3d. per lb.

Lactic Acid.—Prices of technical qualities are rather firmer.

Lemon Oil.—Prices are unchanged, new crop for January to March or April offering at 6s. 9d., and April-July 6s. 6d. c.i.f. Other quotations are 8s. c.i.f. for last crop and 7s. $0\frac{1}{4}d$. new crop. Spot is 8s. 2d. to 8s. 3d. for choice.

A Palermo advice dated November 2 states that the proximity of the new pressing season causes the usual period of stagnation in spot oil, transactions being entirely hand-to-mouth. Prices remain unchanged, the smallness of stocks in Sicily making it possible for holders not to become anxious about their disposal, notwithstanding the heavy difference between values of spot oil as compared with new crop. For new crop there has again been some demand from abroad, and small parcels changed hands at unaltered figures, a general stiffness being apparent.

LINSEED is lower; good qualities are worth 58s. to 60s. per quarter.

MENTHOL.—A further 6d. has been added to the spot price, 38s. having been paid for Kobayashi, with business quite retail; the price in tins is 38s. 6d. to 39s. To arrive the sales include Kobayashi-Suzuki for September-October at 31s. 10½d., and January-March at 25s. c.i.f.; also oil at 5s. 11d. to 5s. 11½d. c.i.f.

MERCURIALS.—Following on the decline in quicksilver, the makers of mercurials have reduced their prices by $1\frac{1}{2}d$, per lb., with the exception of corrosive sublimate, which has been reduced 3d. per lb. The list prices and those below 2 cwt. are now as follows: Corrosive sublimate, 2s. 7d.; calomel, 3s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.; white precipitate, 3s. 4d.; red precipitate, 3s. 4d.; levigated ditto, 3s. 4d.; yellow oxide, 3s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$.; white sulphate, 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.; sulphuret with sulphur, 2s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

MORPHINE.—Both from first and second hands a good business has been done at up to 11s. per oz. for hydrochloride powder. Makers are quite unwilling to book contracts in view of the present position of opium. The nominal price is 11s. to 11s. 3d. per oz.

Musk.—Tonquin pod is easier, with good blue skin Pile I. offering at 77s. 6d. per oz., and old style Pile I. at 57s. 6d. per oz.

OLIBANUM.—Retail sales have taken place in good fair drop at 47s. 6d., and dusty siftings at 20s. per cwt.

OLIVE OIL.—Genuine French Provence oil is quoted on c.i.f. terms in casks at from 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per gal. for "finest sublime," 6s. 1d. to 6s. 4d. for "extra surfine," 5s. 11d. to 6s. 2d. for surfine, and 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. for druggists' quality B.P. For new (1913) season's oil, shipments to begin in January, prices are 4d. per gal. dearer. Prospects for the new crop are rather unsatisfactory, olives being worm-eaten in several districts.

OPIUM.—The Balkan war dominates the position, and the stoppage of shipments of opium from Constantinople and Salonica, as a result of vessels being required for European refugees, is expected any day. It is said that several vessels containing opium have been stopped on the eve of departure. From Smyrna 11 per cent, is quoted 21s. to 21s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., and on the spot business has been done at 23s. 6d., but sellers now ask more, and it is difficult to buy case lots. Persian for November-December shipment is quoted at 25s, c.i.f.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on October 25 that large sales have again taken place at the same prices quoted in our last. Market, however, closes very firm at fully pts.5 per chequi over and above the figures operated upon earlier in the week. We quote old and new current qualities, 18s. to 19s.; new Karahissar, as to quality, 19s. to 19s. 9d.; old ditto, 19s. 6d. to 22s.; Yerlis, as to quality, 19s. to 25s. Rain has fallen in most of our growing districts, but it has come too late for the early autumn sowings; nevertheless, provided labour can be found, we hope our farmers will recoup for what is lost. The sales amount to 150 cases, and are destined for the U.S.A., England, and the Far East. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 1,691 cases, against 863 at same period last year.

Far East. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to against 863 at same period last year.

A Constantinople correspondent writes on November 2 that the sales amount to 65 cases druggists' quality at pts.260 to pts.300, and 113 cases "soft" and Malatia at pts.300 to pts.330 per oke, according to quality. Among these transactions 28 cases were for the Japanese Government. In spite of the gravity of the political situation, the market is firm, with a number of orders unexecuted. People believe that the end of the war is near, but as regards the future supplies the most pessimistic views are held.

the exports of opium from Smyrna during 1911 amounted to 2,492 cases, or 190 tons, against 3,305 cases, or 240 tons, in 1910, and 2,713 cases, or 190 tons, in 1909.

Orange Oil.—Quiet and unchanged, at 7s. 3d. c.i.f. for sweet and 7s. 6_4^4 d. for bitter of new crops; another quotes sweet 7s. 6d. for November-March shipment.

Orris.—Several arrivals of Florentine have taken place this week, but they are for delivery against contract.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The arrival of supplies of American H.G.H. gives an easier tone to the market, with sellers at 15s. London terms. Tin oil is quoted 11s. 9d. for the usual brands, and second-hand sellers offer at 11s. 6d.

Petroleum Jelly is quoted at from 14s. 6d. to 17s. for brown, 18s. to 21s. for yellow B.P., and 50s. to 59s. for white B.P. in barrels.

PLATINUM is firm, the nominal value being 185s. per oz.

Potash Permanganate remains firm at from 37s, 6d, to 38s, per cwt, ex wharf, with the usual reduction for 5-ton lots on contract

Potashes are quoted at 36s. nominal for first American, and 38s. for first Montreal; prices are also nominal in Liverpool owing to absence of supply. The consumption

is becoming appreciably less and less.

Potassium Iodide.—The exports from Japan during August amounted to 3,491 kin, valued at 16,163 yen; the exports for the eight months ending August were: 1910, 38,423 kin; 1911, 33,327 kin; and 1912, 39,442 kin; of crude iodine the exports during August were 378 kin; during the eight months they have been: 1910, 7,545 kin; 1911, 9,884 kin; and 1912, 9,822 kin.

QUICKSILVER .- On Monday the principal importer reduced his price by 7s. 6d. per bottle to 7l. 12s. 6d., and second-hands quote 7l. 8s. 6d. at the close. Most of the

mercurials have been reduced $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb.

Quining.—The fairly heavy bark shipments from Java to Europe during October have brought out second-hand sellers of the usual German brands of sulphate at $8\frac{1}{2}d$.

whereas previously there were buyers at this figure.

At the auction held at Amsterdam on November 1, 1,417½ kilos. (50,000 oz.) Ed. II. were offered, and sold at an average price of fl.13.54 per kilo., against fl.13.50 at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on November 22, when a similar quantity will be offered.

RHUBARB.—Small sales of rough round High-dried of dark coat and ordinary fracture have been made at 10d. per lb. Medium to bold round Shensi and good small trimming root Canton is worth 2s. 6d., at which small sales have been made.

SAFFROX.—The position in Spain is much as indicated last week, values being from 45s. to 46s. per lb. net,

according to quality.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quoted 8d. to 81d. c.i.f. to arrive from New York, according to shipper.

SENEGA is quoted 2s. 9d. per lb. net on spot, and at 2s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2s. 8d. c.i.f. to arrive.

SHELLAC is firm with small sales on a basis of 69s. to 70s. for fair TN Orange; November-December shipment is offered from second-hands at 70s. c.i.f., and AC Garnet has been sold at 65s. c.i.f. and sellers. Futures quiet but

Soda Tartarata.—Messrs. Howards intimate an advance of 3s. per cwt. in soda tart. pulv., and one of 2s. 3d. in pulv. seidlitz, making the prices as follows: Soda tart. pulv. or crystals, in 5-cwt. casks, 74s.; in 28-lb. lots, 77s.; seidlitz, in 5 cwt. casks, 62s. 6d.; in 28-lb. lots, 64s. 9d. per cwt.

Soy.—For Wochan 1s. 6d. per gal, has been paid on spot, being scarce, and less esteemed brands are quoted

1s. 5d.

SPEARMINT OIL is dearer than when we last quoted, American offering at 23s. to 24s. per lb.

Spermaceti.—American refined is quoted 11d. per lb. ex warehouse.

Spices.—At auction 400 bags Cochin Ginger offered and 50 sold without reserve at 28s. to 28s. 6d. for wormy washed rough; 40 bags limed Japan also sold without reserve at 24s. 6d. to 25s. No Cloves offered; privately the market is firm, the sales including 200 bales fair Zanzibar at $8\frac{21}{32}d$. spot, but sellers now ask $8\frac{11}{16}d$.; October-December shipment has been sold at 8 d., and January-March at 813 d. and buyers; January-March delivery has been sold at 816d. To day market closes dearer, the sales including 1,000 bales Zanzibar. Of W.I. Nutmegs 769 packages sold at and after the sale, small and defective being $\frac{1}{2}d$. lower, while good quality was steady. Mace sold at full rates, 196 packages West Indian changing hands. Pepper quiet, black Singapore on spot offering at $5\frac{5}{8}d$.; at auction 55 bags white Singapore sold without reserve at $8\frac{5}{8}d$.; on spot sellers of fair ask $8\frac{7}{8}d$. and fair Muntok $9\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.

SULPHUR is temporarily scarce on spot; flowers are quoted at 6l. 12s. 6d. and roll 6l. 8s. 9d. per ton ex wharf. Shipping freights from Sicily on sulphur are to be advanced from January 1, 1913.

Tansy Oil.—American is quoted 14s. per lb., being dearer.

Tartaric Acid.—Steady at 1s. 0gd, for foreign and 1s. 1d. for English.

TURPENTINE.—American touched 29s. 9d. spot during the week, but subsequently recovered to 30s., closing at 30s. 3d.

VERMILION has been reduced 1d. per lb., following the decline in quicksilver, makers quoting 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. according to quantity.

WAX (PARAFFIN) is quoted at 23d. per lb. in 2-cwt. cases. for 130 to 135 m.p. (B.P.); $3\frac{3}{4}d$. for 140 to 145 m.p. in

about 2-cwt. cases, ex warehouse London.

Wax (Vegetable).—Waxy grey is quoted at 165s. per cwt. to arrive, landed terms, and chalky grey is offered at 157s. 6d. In Japanese wax the spot value is 48s., at which business is passing, and to arrive 42s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

Manchester Chemical-market.

Manchester Chemical-market.

November 5.

There is a fairly steady feeling in this centre. Alkalies and heavy chemicals remain unchanged. Bleaching-powder for prompt delivery ranges from 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 12s. 6d. per ton, while contracts over 1913 are about 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 7s. 6d. per ton for delivery over 1913: and ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., prompt and forward, 3l. per ton, in bags, on rails. Soda-crystals unchanged at 42s. 6d. per ton. Acetate of lime firm and scarce. Acetic acid, 60 per cent., is quoted 15l. 15s. per ton. Borax fairly steady, lump being quoted 17l. per ton. Yellow prussiate steady at late rates, say 6½d. per lb. Carbonate of magnesia is quoted 37s. 6d. per cwt., and sulphate 60s. to 70s. per ton. Sulphur is in good inquiry; flowers, 8l. 10s. to 8l. 15s., in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 6l. 15s. to 6l. 17s. 6d., in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.; and recovered sulphur, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 17s. 6d. per ton or rails. Boric-acid crystals, 25l. 10s., and powdered, 27l. 10s. per ton. Nitrate of lead casier, owing to the drop in raw material; it may be quoted 30l. per ton on rails here. White powdered arsenic still advancing; there is talk of 22l. per ton later. Sulphate of copper is easier at 24l. 5s. to 24l. 7s. 6d. for best brands, Manchester. Glycerin, crude, dynamite, and chemically pure, 65l., 82l., and 87l. per ton preportively. Sulphate of ammonia is 13l. 15s. to 75l. 15s. per ton per ton of the ground of the proper ton per November dynamite, and chemically pure, 65*l.*, 82*l.*, and 87*l.* per ton respectively Sulphate of ammonia is 13*l.* 15s. to 13*l.* 17s. 6*d.* per ton, f.o.r. Manchester.

Heavy Chemicals.

The conditions ruling in the heavy-chemical market are about the same as recently indicated. There is perhaps not quite so much pressure just now, but nevertheless there is a good general demand. Forward business is not quite so brisk, but this is largely due to the fact that such a large volume has already been completed for next year. Generally

Supplier of Ammonia continues quiet. Present nearest values: Beckton, 25-per-cent. ammonia guaranteed, 131. 17s. 6d.; London terms, 131. 5s.; Leith, 14l.; Liverpool,

14l.; and Hull, 13l. 17s. 6d

144.; and Hull, 15t. 17s. 5d.

ALKALI-PRODUCE is generally a steady market for both main and miscellaneous products. Bleaching-powder firm, and on the scarce side; quotations for prompt and next year vary from about 5t. 5s. to 5t. 15s. per ton for softwood casks, vary from about 5l. 5s. to 5l. 15s. per ton for softwood casks, free on rails, according to conditions. Caustic soda steady; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. to 10l. 10s.; 70 per cent., 9l. 5s. to 9l. 15s.; and 60 per cent., 8l. 5s. to 8l. 15s. Ammonia moves well at 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. 10s., free on rails for home trade. Soda-crystals, 2l. 2s. 6d. to 2l. 5s. per ton, free on rails, in bags. Bicarbonate of soda, 5l. to 5l. 15s. per ton, according to packages, etc. Saltcake steady at 42s. 6d. Chlorates of potash and soda, 3½d. to 4d. per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda scarce and steady, at 7d. and 4d. respectively. Hyposulphite of soda is better at from 5l. to 5l. 10s. per ton for ordinary crystals in casks and in larger lots, with extras for smaller quantities. Deliveries in 1-owt. kegs vary from 5l. 15s. to 8l. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda. 140° Tw., 4l. 10s. to 5l.; 100° Tw., 4l. to 4l. 10s.; and 75° Tw., 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

The Buchu Tax.

The Buchu Tax.

The following is a copy of the official order published in the "Pretoria Gazette" raising the collection tax from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.: "It is hereby notified for general information that on and after January 1, 1913, the fariff for the collection of buchu from forest reserves in the Division of Clanwilliam will be raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. Government Notice No. 2002 of December 2, 1911, is accordingly hereby cancelled. It is hereby further notified that the season for collecting buchu from the reserves in question will be from February 1 to March 31, inclusive, in each year." each year.

The World's Supply of Coca.

In connection with the question of raising the price obtained for Java coca, which is being discussed by planters in the Dutch East Indies at present, the September issue of "Tijdschrift voor Nijverheid en Landbouw" contains an article which, after enumerating the present sources of supply of coca and the causes of the recent fall in prices, points but the absurdity of the dain that Java could conver out the absurdity of the claim that Java could secure a practical monopoly in the supply of this drug. The principal source of supply is still Peru. The statistics of export from that country are unfortunately incomplete, but the from that country are unfortunately incomplete, but the figures clearly indicate its advantage over Java in export of coca-leaves. In Peru the leaves are chiefly obtained from wild or half-wild plants, and the cost of production includes merely plucking, drying, cleaning, and transport. The last is an unduly heavy item at present, but is bound to diminish as railways are built. Apart from the export of leaf, a good deal of crude cocaine is also shipped. In Bolivia much the same conditions obtain as in Peru. Coca also occurs wild in Mexico, but there is no export from that country. Coca is cultivated in Ceylon, Federated Malay States, and British India, and does well in all three countries. In the two first-mentioned places it is known that the area under coca has increased in recent years. Moreover, the coca produced in these British territories and in South and Central America contains cocaine, so that it can be used either for the manufacture of this alkaloid or for galenical preparathe manufacture of this alkaloid or for galenical prepara-tions, whereas Java coca cannot be used for galenical pre-parations, and is only suitable for the manufacture of ecgonine, from which cocaine is subsequently prepared. For this reason alone so long as Java planters stick to the smallleaf coca they cannot hope to secure a monopoly. In the first half of 1911 they produced about one-fifth of the world's supply. The recent fall in prices is ascribed to three causes: over-production in Peru and Java, effect of the Opium Conof legislation designed to check the abuse of cocaine, especially in the East. In view of all these facts, the writer considers that concerted action by Java planters to raise prices is not likely to be successful.

Norwegian Kelp Industry.

Norwegian Kelp Industry.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a memorandum giving the result of inquiries made by H.M. Minister at Christiania as to the treatment of seaweed for commercial purposes in Norway. The seaweed is collected by the population of the west coast of Norway, from Lofoten in the morth to Mandal in the south. After collection it is dried in the sun and bunnt without too much heat, so that the iodine is not extracted. This is effected by using damp seaweed as fuel, and only burning small heaps at a time; the experiment of burning the weed on grills has been tried, but without success. The price of the resultant ash is from \$\frac{1}{2}d\tau\$, per kilo., according to analysis: in the year 1911, during which 1,806 tons, to the value of 9,933\tau\$, were exported, the price appears to have averaged 5\tau\$. Its. per metric ton. The product is sold to agents at Stavanger and other ports, The product is sold to agents at Stavanger and other ports, and is mainly exported to Great Britain.

Cablegram.

New York, November 7.—Business in drugs is good. Opium is steady at \$7 per lb. for druggists'. Peppermint oil in tins is easier at \$2.80. Balsam tolu is cheaper at \$1 per lb. Balsam Canada has advanced to \$6 per gal. and menthol to \$15 per lb. Cascara sagrada is steady at Guarana has advanced to \$2.50, and buchu is firm at \$1.60 per lb.

Amsterdam Cinchona Auction.

Owing to the heavy supply offered our Amsterdam cable had not arrived at time of closing for press. The average unit paid to-day (Thursday) was 4.24c., against 4.26c. at the last auction, about one-third being sold.

Moroccan Beeswax.—The exports from Tangier during 1911 were 308 cwt., against 392 cwt. in 1910. Germany received 250 cwt., against 373 cwt., and France 61 cwt., against 19 cwt. in 1910. Laraiche exported 933 cwt., against 739 cwt., of which Germany took 839 cwt. Tetuan exported 400 cwt., against 360 cwt., France and Germany halving the business the business.

ITALIAN BORIC ACID AND BORAX.—The exports of boric acid Trailan Bork Acid and Borax.—The exports of Bork acid from Leghorn during 1911 amounted to 1,843 tons, valued at 30,068/., against 1,315 tons, valued at 25,469/., in 1910. The U.K. received 25 per cent., as against 24 per cent. in 1910. Of borax the exports were 53 tons (875/L), against 24 tons (1,258/L) in 1910, the U.K. receiving 36 per cent., as against 20 per cent. in 1910.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement

with the opinions expressed.

Insurance Dispensing.

SIR,—Why all this pother about the clerical work entailed in calculating out the cost of prescriptions under an Insurance tariff? It is so simple. There is only the cost of each ingredient to reckon out—add a fee for dispensing, and the small trouble of weighing and mixing, and there you are! To show how easy it really is, perhaps pharmacists would like to practise on the following received to-day:

Ferri sulph. exsic. ... gr. P. aloes soc. ... gr. Pepsin. porci P. asafetida ... Ext. cannab. indic. gr. 2 gr. \(\frac{1}{4}\)
... gr. \(\frac{1}{4}\)
... gr. \(\frac{1}{2}\)
... gr. \(\frac{1}{8}\)
... gr. \(\frac{1}{8}\) Strychnin, hydrochlor. Acid. arsen. P. sapon. dur. Phosphori Phosphori ... Ext. valerian. Excip. q.s. M. ft. pil. j. Mitte xxiv. Arg.

Yours truly, ONE WHO IS KEEPING COOL. (110/72.)

SIR,—Mr. Masterman stated in the House of Commons last week that "if the total cost of drugs in any district exceeds the total money available the bills will be discounted on some agreed system." Perhaps Mr. Lloyd George has an idea of the large amount of alcohol duty paid on rectified spirit used in the preparation of medicines, and knows there will be a considerable increase in the prescribing of these good things, as the prescribing doctor is not required to practise spirit economy, which dispensing doctors generally do, and he can clearly see his way to return a moiety of this revenue on Insurance dispensing if the dispensing chemists are likely to go under. Perhaps Mr. Masterman has the authority of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his statement, just as Mr. Will Crookes stated, when speaking on the new Licensing Act at Battersea in regard to off-licences, "that he had the authority of the Chancellor for stating, only the value of that portion of the premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquors would be assessed for licences.' I have made an analysis of a dispensing doctor's account for drugs, chemicals, and dressings supplied, amounting to 1101., in order to ascertain the amount of duty-paid alcohol used. The actual quantity of rectified spirit 58 over-proof (90 per cent.) contained in the alcoholic prepara-tions, tinctures, liquid extracts, etc., amounts to 9 gals. The quantity of spirit used in the making of same would be more, as some is lost in the marc, evapora-9 gals. 98 oz. of 90-per-cent. alcohol equals 15 proof gals. This quantity, paying in duty 11l. 1s. 4d. (making no allowance for the alcohol lost in manufacturing processes), works out to $10\frac{3}{33}$ per cent. In round numbers, then, the dispensing doctor pays 2d. duty on 1s. 8d. worth of medicine, including chemicals, ointments, bandages, dressings, etc. What is the amount in duty paid by the dispensing chemists on 1s. 8d. worth of medicine? Rectified spirit is considerably cheaper in Germany, so it is no use comparing prices with the Continental tariffs without taking the duty into consideration. Besides, drugs are advancing in price, and this is another factor

to be considered. The Chancellor has not allowed sufficient to cover *good* drugs and *good* service, and is already responsible for much of the cost in drugs arising out of the duty on alcohol. Yours truly,

Anxious. (112/9.)

Sir.—As National Insurance dispensing is the subject of the hour, some figures taken from the Friendly Societies' Medical Alliance Report and balance-sheet for 1911 may be useful as an indication of what pharmacists may expect in the way of renumeration. The figures are those for sixty-three dispensaries in sixty towns. The total membership of these societies is given as 274,689, and the medical officers' salaries and dispensers' salaries total to 29,5061. an average of 468l. per dispensary, or 2s. 13d. per member. The total cost of drugs and medical appliances is 6,9471. for fifty-eight societies (five societies give their drug figures as included with medical officers' remuneration). the fifty-eight societies the drug and appliance bill works out at an average of 119l. per society, or rather more than 6d. per member. So we see that with picked lives the actual wholesale cost of drugs and appliances is over 6d. per head. With all classes of lives it must be greater; but supposing it stays at 6d., what is the Government offering us? Anything from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per head. In order to pay one qualified assistant a minimum wage of 21, 10s. per week, a pharmacist will have to get 2,600 insured persons on his list; and even then he has nothing for the use of his pharmacy or for his own services, except the opportunity to sell something in addition to what is ordered. So pharmacists do not look like being much better off after all the Bloomsbury efforts. They got us a title, and now they get us recognised as dispensers at a rate that no other profession or trade would consider for one moment. Add to this that the bill is likely or liable to be discounted [not until it exceeds 2s. per head.—ED.] for reasons beyond the pharmacists' control, and the position is not a cheerful one. But we are told to keep cool by Bloomsbury. We will try, but it's not quite as easy to keep cool behind the counter as it is in the airy luxury of Bloomsbury, with salaries assured whatever happens. Well, most men get what they earn. We have apparently earned the contempt of the Government officials, and no wonder, when they learn that pharmacists have for years been willing to pay subscriptions to an Association which secured them only 10 per cent. profit on sales. [The P.A.T.A. figure is 20 per cent. to retailers.—Ed.] What more can we expect from the Government than we have expected from the public? I wonder how many of us will rush for this Insurance dispensing? Personally I feel that my services are worth more than is being offered us. We have yet to find out how it will affect our retail sales, but it does not seem possible that these can increase to any extent. There seems but one ray of hope, and that lies in the direction of the love of fair play which every Briton has. If we at the end of twelve months make good our case, I believe that the Government will be prepared to meet us in a reasonable way .- Yours faithfully Cheltenham. HAROLD MILLER.

SIR,—I have read the correspondence about the terms offered, and am more convinced than ever of the folly of taking a blind contract. Capitation is acknowledged a "gamble," but is said "not to apply to ns." I maintain that no other basis has yet been offered. We have the ultimatum that 1s. 6d. per head, with a possible extra 6d., is the limit, also that we still have the privilege of "take it or leave it." The only difference between capitation fees and schedule prices is that in the latter case a bill must be made out and probably discounted: in either case the chemists will get no more money. The result will be that the chemist must run the risk of profit or loss. . . "Xrayser" says "we are now assured of the minimum wage of 1s. 6d." He should have said 1s. 6d. for capital, labour, and materials. I can excuse him, because it is evident his mind was running on the sum he knows ought to be paid for wages alone, exclusive of drugs. It is satisfactory to me to know that Sir William Plender's report and opinion were based on a

false representation. If it be revised to 7½d., we may reasonably ask the data on which he bases his calculations. Surely the wants of the towns mentioned cannot be estimated on "the drug bills of the doctors." It would be more interesting to know how much the drugs cost per head at the hospitals when the doctors do not pay for the drugs, and supplement this by the percentage of the population (approved lives) who apply for treatment. Then we can form some idea of the number of all classes (good and bad lives) who are likely to apply for their ninepenny worth for fourpence. Mr. Woolcock gave a very lucid and businesslike explanation of the chemists' case, but referred principally to the prime cost of drugs, laying no particular stress upon the wages for the duties of the dispenser. The Chancellor must have left the meeting with the erroneous idea that the chemists are perfectly satisfied and that they are the most docile supplicants for work that he has ever had to deal with. The majority of chemists fail to realise the disastrous effect the Insurance Act will have upon the small retail businesses, and that any compensation they may expect from dispensing must be delusive if not infinitesimal. chemists have left their case entirely in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, who are working hard, and with great difficulty, to make the 1s. 6d. capitation fee fit a schedule or tariff. When this tariff is presented to the chemists, they must also publish the statistics, specifications, and calculations by which they arrive at their conclusions, otherwise we shall not be able to judge whether the business will be worth our attention Yours truly,

Hereford. J. J. Jackson.

[It is not intended to publish the dispensing tariff, which will be communicated to local committees for private use only.—Editor, C. & D.]

Standardisation of Tests.

SIR,-The recommendation that an International Commission of Chemical Experts be organised to report to the Ninth International Chemical Congress a series of uniform and reliable tests for the more important of the volatile oils has suggested to us that the time is also ripe for the formation of a committee of English experts to investigate and consider the whole subject of uniform tests for essential oils and drugs. The International Congress only meets once in three years, but we would suggest that the English committee should report at least twice a year-The chief object would be to consider the numerous new tests and methods which constantly arise, and to give forth an authoritative opinion on their accuracy and feasibility. Standard methods could be drawn up and modified from time to time when it was found to be neces-That such a systematic investigation and control of methods is called for is shown by the differences constantly arising among analysts and tending to bring them into disrepute with the commercial world and the general public. It is probable that a very large proportion of these differences arise through the use of different methods of analysis, and they could be considerably lessened by the adoption of standard methods. Illustrations of the haphazard procedure in vogue at present are found in the cases of jalap and opium, where substantially different results are obtained by different analysts of repute, and where in some cases the methods used are not even published. An example of what can be done in this direction is afforded by the American Leather Chemists' Association, where standard methods have been laid down for the analysis of tanning materials, and where the success of this procedure has been manifest. We would suggest that the first Commission should consist of one member elected by the Society of Chemical Industry, one by the Society of Public Analysts, one by the Chemical Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, one by the Pharmaceutical Society, and one by the Institute of Chemistry, and that these should have the right to co-opt not more than three others if they think it necessary.

We are, yours faithfully,

M. S. SALAMON, W. M. SEAPER.

Dispensing Notes.

This section is for the discussion and solution of dispensing problems and prescriptions submitted by "C. & D." readers. We are always pleased to receive the opinions of readers for publication. "The Art of Dispensing". ("C. & D." Office, 6s.) is the standard book of reference on this subject.

An Aspirin Mixture,

Aspirin				3j.
Ammon. bicarb.	• • •	• • •	• • •	3ss.
Tinct. nucis vom.	• • •	• • •		03
Syrupi aurantii	• • •	• • •		3ss.
Aq. ad	21		• • •	ξviij.
Sig.: & three times da	mv.			

After rubbing down the aspirin with the syrup, then adding the ammon, bicarb, dissolved in water, and lastly the tr. nuc. vom., on standing a short time the bottle burst. On again mixing and allowing time for gas to escape, a clear mixture was obtained. The mixture was afterwards returned by the patient, who stated she had previously had the mixture dispensed as a white mixture and not clear, as sent out by us. What is the correct method of dispensing it? STUDENT. (235/31.)

[Aspirin is acetyl-salicylic acid, and reacts with ammonium carbonate to form ammonium acetate and ammonium salicylate. We cannot suggest what the white mixture was, but the ingredients are incompatible.]

Legal Queries.

Consult "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1912, pp. 435 to 45% where most legal difficulties are anticipated, before writing about your difficulty

Eye (110/31).—The label for the lotion for the eye does not contain any dutiable recommendation.

Naizam (110/46).—You are only entitled to the annual holiday agreed upon, or to what is the custom in the district. What is done in Great Britain does not apply to India.

Exporter (103/14).—We are not aware of anything to prevent you exporting a mixture of ground insect flowers and borax to the Colonies as "British manufacture"—"Entirely of British manufacture" is doubtful.

Acid (107/71).—A chemist who supplies any liquid poisonous substance in an ordinary bottle is liable to a fine not exceeding 5l. under Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. The police are the prosecutors.

Strophanthus (108/50).—Read the Editorial Note on Insurwith the qualifications of those who may be put on the dispensing panels, and those who may work for them in dispensing.

Alpha (113/5).—In Great Britain it is immaterial under the Pharmacy Act to whom a lad is apprenticed in the case of the business of a deceased chemist, but it is advisable that the contract of apprenticeship should be with the executors, because the qualified manager is only an employé and may be changed during the apprenticeship. When the apprentice comes to enter for the Minor examination it will be necessary for him to make a declaration that he has been engaged for three years in dispensing medical prescriptions. engaged for three years in dispensing medical prescriptions, and this declaration has to be attested by any registered medical practitioner or chemist and druggist.

w. J. (110/69).—(1) The Home Office regulation states the conditions on which mixed shops may be kept open on half-holidays. An order made under Section 4 (6) under the Shops Act applies to shops in which the only business earried on is an exempted one: few chemists' shops are of that class. Section 10 (1) deals with mixed shops, and provides for prescribing of conditions on the closing order, while the regulation prescribes (a) exhibition of notice inside and outside the shop after the hour of closing, and (b) non-exhibition of goods that are not exempted. There is nothing else in the regulation which warrants the conclusion which you have arrived at, that the shop must be absolutely closed, customers ringing the bill, keeping the shop dark, and so on. We are speaking generally, and not with reference to any particular closing order; such order may specify the conditions which you mention, but if they are not there we do not sec how they can be enforced. (2) In regard to your refusal to stock and sell proprietaries which are advertised as being obtainable at certain specified stores "and all chemists," that is your affair: a matter of sentiment mainly.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, as it occupies space which can be more profitably utilised for other information. In such cases the numbers are mentioned, and if querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published prices, usually 6d.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles, and when samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

G. B. (95/39).—(1) Ol. ricini sine sapore is easter oil without smell or taste. (2) The more common adulterants of codliver oil are inferior fish oils, and they cannot be detected by any one simple test; several are necessary. (3) A minim each of vin. ipecac., tr. camph. co., spt. æther. nit., and oxymel, scillæ will make a safe and effective dose for a child. (4) A drug-store proprietor who is unlawfully using the title "Chemist" can be prosecuted only by the Pharmaceutical Society. cal Society.

J. H. B. (82/30).—(1) Buying a Business.—Bromley's "How to Buy a Business" (Unwin, 2s. 6d.) applies to businesses in general, but the author being a chemist, the hints given in the book may be taken to apply especially to pharmacists. (2) Adjusting Specific Gravities.—The following is the formula for adjusting the specific gravity of a given weight of liquid to a higher or lower specific gravity:

 $x = \frac{w \times c}{(a - b)}$ a(b-c)

x represents the weight of the diluent, w the weight of the liquid to be diluted, a the specific gravity of the liquid to be diluted, b the desired specific gravity, and c the specific gravity of the diluent. Whenever water is the diluent, c is 1.000.

J. L. & Co. (91/63).—(1) Glass Manufacture.—There are no recent books on this subject from the manufacturer's point of view. Rosenhain's "Glass Manufacture" (Constable) is from the user's standpoint. Gerner's "Die Glasfabrikation" is a classic on glass-making, in German; and there is an excellent article in Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," Vol. II. (2) We know of no book on lard-making.

D. E. E. (77/7).—We have not a formula for a non-greasy nigger-black. The use of grease ensures the ready removal of the compound, otherwise burnt cork alone might be employed.

of the compound, otherwise burnt cork alone might be employed.

T. A. C. (85/37).—Dental Local Anesthesia.—The hest position to insert the needle is obliquely into the gum near the neck of the tooth and between the tooth to be extracted and its neighbour. After injecting a few minims of the anesthetic the needle may be pushed further in towards the apex of the tooth. One injection on either side of the gum is usually enough for a single-rooted tooth, but with the molar teeth it is advisable to inject in two or three places on the outer side and one or two on its inner side. Pressure with the finger on the top of the gum may be applied, as this helps to diffuse the anæsthetie and prevents leaking of the solution out of the gum after the needle has been removed. How long to wait before extracting will depend on the preparation used. From two to three minutes is generally needed for cocaine, and five minutes is recommended in the case of novocaine. The injection should be made slowly and gradually. The needle may be left in situ for a few seconds, even after the barrel has been discharged. If but little resistance is offered when injecting, it indicates that there has been a leakage of the solution outside the tissues, or that the needle has not been properly inserted. If it is found that the piston cannot be driven in, the needle should be reinserted, as this generally indicates that the eye of the needle has become occluded by the alveolus of the jaw. A successful injection is well known by the resistance offered when injecting, and also by the blanching of the gums, which should be well marked, especially when adrenalin is combined with the solution.

Verax (19/11).—The interpretation was correct as given.

Verax (19/11).—The interpretation was correct as given.

H. B. (76/66).—Powder for Horses.—This powder, which is given in 2-oz. doses to horses whose kidneys are out of order, is apparently potassium sulphate. This substance is not often employed in veterinary practice, but has an aperient action rather than diuretic.

A. E. S. (91/68).—Toilet Emulsion.—You should experiment with mist amygdalæ or with almond oil and liquor potassæ. The camphor odour can be obtained by spirit of camphor, or, as you suggest, by essential oil of camphor.

Ritania (95/60).—Chilblain-ointment.—Your sample would be well represented by a mixture of boric-acid ointment and camphor ointment. The last named consists of camphor \(^1_4\) oz. dissolved in 2^1_4 oz. of a paraffin basis such as is used in boric-acid ointment. The camphor makes this ointment very useful as a dressing for chilblains.

R. L. S. (104/74).—FURNITURE-CREAM.—Our examination of R. L. S. (104)(14).—FURNITURE-CREAM.—Our examination of your sample has not yielded very definite results. The cream contains a fixed oil, terebene (a fair proportion), and an emulsifying body which is of the nature of tragacanth. The fixed oil is not linsced oil, but resembles cottonseed or sesame oil

H. H. Co. (83, 19).—IDDINE OLEATE.—The only solvent for H. H. Co. (83, 19).—IODINE OLEATE.—The only solvent for iodine in any way resembling oleic acid is sesame oil, with which additive compounds are prepared by using iodine monochloride. We note what you say regarding the odour of oleic acid, which perhaps the sample you are using is more pronounced than usual. Oleic acid is purified by dissolving it in ammonia and treating with barium chloride. The precipitate is recrystallised from alcohol and decomposed by tartaric or other acid.

P. J. A. (106/27).—You do not tell us the source of the obesity-cure.

J. V. P. (Boulogne-sur-Mer) (104/10).—Linseed, Liquorice, and Chlorodyne Lozenges.—The following is from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Sacchar. alb. Ext. glycyrrhize Chloroformi lb. ij. ... lb. vj. Capsicini Ol. menti ... <u>J</u>į. Ol. menthæ piperitæ ang. Mucilaginis lini ...

sugar into the mixer and leave a hollow in the middle. Place about six pints of acacia mucilage in a pan, with the melted liquorice and 8 oz. brown-paste colour. When well mixed, add the chloroform, mint, and capsicin; stir the whole well together, and put into the mixer. Set the mixer in motion, and put a cover on to prevent evaporathe mixer in motion, and put a cover on to prevent evaporation of the chloroform. If required, add to it more mucilage. When well kneaded together, put into a zinc-lined box or earthenware pan until the next day. It is then ready to be cut by hand and stamped with the linseed, liquorice, and chlorodyne stamp. These lozenges must not be put to dry in a higher temperature than 80° F., or the chloroform will evaporate when dry.

Jack (102 67).—(1) PILOCARPINE HAIR-TONIC:

Resorcini 3V. Pilocarpini nit. gr. v. Sp. niyrciæ ... Sp. rectificat. ziiss. 5хх. 3ij. Glyc. ac. borici ... Tr. croci mx. Sol. sat. ac. borici ad Misce.

(2) You do not say for what the green colour is required; if for a hair-lotion, a few blades of grass or a little spinach digested in spirit will yield a pretty green colour.

7. (59/31).—Practice in French and German is best given by reading journals or short novels published in those languages. The newspaper is more interesting, novels as a rule being too long to keep the attention of the student.

L. U. L. (104/32).—RHEUMATISM LINIMENT.—The following is a good liniment suitable for putting up as a speciality:

12 oz. Tr. capsici r. ... Sp. camphor. ... Liq. ammon. fort. ... 96 oz. 9 oz. Sp. rectificat. Ol. sassafras 18 oz. sassafras vel ol. gaultheriæ

Mix.

B. (72/26).—Stains on Celluloid.—The stain from J. A. B. (12, 20).—Stains on Celluloid.—The stain from the hair-wash is possibly resorcin, which occurs in many proprietary lotions. If this is the case, a solution of citric acid left in contact with the grease-free toilet-tray should remove it. Failing that, we advise you to try hydrogen peroxide, which can be left in the tray. A little ammonia should be added to the peroxide to assist the bleaching section.

action.

Grateful (111/74).—Books on Venereal Diseases.—Corner's

"Diseases of the Male Generative Organs" (Frowde, 5s.);

"Manual of Venereal Diseases," by Officers of the R.A.M.C.
(Frowde, 5s.): Green's "Treatment of Gonorrhee in the Male" (Baillière, 5s.); Martindale's "Salvarsan: Its Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics" (Lewis, 5s.).

S. K. (77/40).—(1) LIQUID BLISTER as used for the cure of splint, ring-bone, ctc.:

Camphor $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ oz. $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1}$ dr. Mercury perchloride Oil of amber 3 oz. 4 oz. Spirit of turpentine Rectified spirit 2 oz. 2 oz. Oil of thyme

Dissolve the mercury perchloride in the spirit, add the camphor and then the other ingredients.

Another variety free from cantharides Another variety free from cantharides is made from euphorbium (100) digested in cod-liver oil (400), and coloured with alkanet-root (1). (2) FOOT-ROT CURES.—See C. & D., September 7, index folio 421, for seven recipes. Please note that we do not undertake to imitate proprietary articles. (3) CHEAP BLACK INK.—The following recipe is one of many for ink given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Aleppo galls, bruised ...
Sulphate of iron
Gum arabic
Water 5j. ... 3xxxiij.

Heat the galls and the gum in 30 oz. of water on a water-bath for two hours, replacing water lost by evaporation; then add the sulphate of iron dissolved in 3 oz. of water. Bottle without straining, cork loosely, and set aside for three weeks to ripen (two in the summer). Pour off as

D. E. (198/8) asks whether ravens are immune to strychnine. He had recently brought to his notice a case where a farmer attempted to poison these birds with strychnine by placing it in the eye of a dead lamb. The ravens, which always attack first the eye of a dead animal, ate that organ, but do not appear to have suffered in any way from the poison.

H. J. D. (95/9).—You cannot make hair grow on a hare-lip scar; the operation has obliterated the hair-follicles. In the case of a normal upper lip in young men it is possible to stimulate the growth of the moustache by means of applications of capsicum and cantharides.

H. M. F. (107/41).—ICELAND-MOSS PASTILLES.—The proportion of ingredients employed is as follows:

Picked gum arabic 7 lb. 1 lb. Sugar ... Glycerin Iceland-moss decoction ... 1 gal.

These are heated together in a steam-bath, and when the gum has dissolved the liquid is strained, then returned to the pan, and evaporated to the required density. The consistency required is such that the mass is just pourable and sets when cold. Just before removing from the pan there is stirred in neroli oil m30. The liquid is poured into moulds made in trays of farina, which are placed in the drying-room for some weeks. The pastilles are afterwards gelatin-coated in a similar manner to that adopted for gelatin-coated pills. coated pills.

Koko (96/29).—COLOURING LIQUID YELLOW.—Saffron is one of the most harmless colours for medicinal liquids. If your inquiry had been less vague we could probably have indicated other colouring agents.

Dead Black (108/55).—Dull Straw-hat Varnish.—The recipe you send is for the ordinary variety of straw-hat varnish. The matte or dull kind is made by adding to each gallon 1½ oz. of naphthalin-powder and 4½ oz. of powdered boric acid. Formulæ on these lines were given in the C. & D., September 24, 1910, index folio 497, and October 1, 1910, index folio 518.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposed Legal Defence Association.

Proposed Legal Defence Association.

Acting upon the suggestion made in the correspondence columns of our October number, several gentlemen connected with the trade are now endeavouring to form an Association for Mutual Legal Defence, in cases of real or alleged accidental poisoning, and also in cases of a less serious character. They propose to provide for the payment of the damages which may be found against the defending Chemist by means of a call upon each of the members, after the manner now adopted by death clubs. The probable expense to each member is estimated at from 5s. to 10s. per year, in addition to the 5s. membership fee of the United Society. Society.

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PURE DRUGS can be supplied in PERLOID FORM.

GERMAN AND AMERICAN FRESH PLANT TINCTURES.

Our PRICE LIST contains the prices of over 500 Mother Tinctures, External Tinctures, Veterinary Tinctures, Attenuated Tinctures, Pilules, Triturations, Unmedicated Pilules and Globules, Sugar Discs, Sugar of Milk Vials, Corks, Bottle Cases, &c.



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These products are made by the Ammonia Process, and are distinguished from others by their great purity.

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This Bicarbonate answers all the requirements of the British Pharmacopæia. It is a pure, refined, and recrys-

of

tallised salt, particularly free from metals or any base other than soda.

Soda.

This sodium bicarbonate is specially suitable for the preparation of granular effervescent preparations and salines, seidlitz powders and baking powders, and is well adapted for other medicinal and domestic purposes. It is the

purest and cheapest sodium bicarbonate made.

Concentrated Crystal

This sodium compound (sodium sesquicarbonate) is a variety of carbonate of soda in small silky crystals, containing much less water than ordinary washing soda; 1 lb. of it does the work of 2 lbs. of washing soda. Concentrated crystal soda is excellently suited for chemists' trade; they can make a speciality of it, and it is also suited for making water-softeners,

Soda.

brush powders, hair-wash powders, and the like.

Pure Alkali.

58 Degrees.

A dry, white powder: dissolves quickly and easily in water, making an excellent detergent for use by printers, bleachers, dyers, and for bottle washing. Is nearly equal to 99 per cent, carbonate of soda; is much used by glass, paper, and soap makers. The best alkali for soap powders and washing powders.

Pure Soda Crystals Caustic Soda.

Manufactured from pure Carbonate of Soda, and supplied of all degrees of strength.

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Retailers can obtain these products through any Wholesale house by specifying Brunner, Mond & Co.'s "Crescent" Brand. The Manufacturers supply wholesale quantities only, and will quote on application to

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Unguentum Resinol is a skilfully made and a chemically pure Ointment. Derties are decidedly healing, nutrient and antiseptic. Its therapeutic properties are decidedly healing, nutrient and antiseptic. The consistence and application of exceptional merit in all eruptions and irritations of the skin. It is prescribed daily by leading physicians throughout the world for

ECZEMA, HERPES, SEBORRHOEA, ERYTHEMA, IMPETIGO, TINEA, ERUPTION OF POISON IVY. PILES, BURNS, SORES AND MINOR WOUNDS, AND ABRASIONS OF THE SKIN.

It allays the itching of PRURITUS ANI instantaneously.

Its utility as a specific for this trouble is recognised by practitioners of every school and every nationality,

Resinol Soap, containing in a modified way the same medication, is most delightful for the toilet and bath, and is the only soap that should be used for bathing persons subject to, or affected by, skin troubles.

Resinol (medicated) Shaving Stick also contain the healing and antiseptic virtues that have made Resinol Ointment so famous. Its free, creamy lather soothes and prevents the irritation incident to shaving. It is a real luxury and comfort to selfshavers.

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Tannic, B. P., 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P., 1885, 1 cwt. @
1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; parv. 1d. lb.

1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; parv. \{d. lb. extra. Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. Ammon, Benz., 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. Ammon, Carb. lump. 3 cwt. @ 4\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 28 lbs. . @ 5\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5\frac{1}{2}d. lb.; powder, \{d. lb. extra. Ammon, Chlor., 99\% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra. Amyli Pulv. 10 cwt. @ 13/3 cwt.; 2\frac{1}{2} cwt. @ . \\ 14/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 15/6 cwt. Aniseed, English ground. 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5\frac{1}{2}d. lb. Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 24/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 30/- cvt.

Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 7 lbs. @ 8/10 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 9/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.; subnit. 1/- lb.

less.

Malcii Carb. præcip, 5 cwt. @ 13/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. at 21/- cwt. Hydras, P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

@ 5d. lb.
, Hypophosph, Pur P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.
, Iodid., 1 lb. @ 13/8 lb.
Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial,"
5 lbs. @ 2/- lb., ½ oz. or ½ oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/lb.; Crude, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.

Ext. Hyoscyam, Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/1 lb.
*Ext. Ipecac, Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 14/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/9 lb.

*Ext. Ipecac. Liq., P.D., 5 lbs. @ 14/7 lb., 1 lb. @ 15/9 lb.

Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.

*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.

Ext. Quassiæ, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 @ 6/4 lb.

Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/2 lb.

erri Ammon, Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/6½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb. Perri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb. Ferri et Quininæ Cit. P.B., 500 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.; 100 ozs. @ 4½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 4½d. oz. Fol. Hyoscyam, Bien., 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; pulv. 4/6.

Q lycerin. Opt., DD., 1.260 P.B., 1 cwt. @ 94/cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 95/- cwt.; 12 lbs. @ 1/1 lb,
Lin. Camph. P.B., 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @
1/- lb 1/- lb

Mag. Calc. Levis. 56 lbs. @ 8d. lb.; 5 lbs. @ 10d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/- lb.
Mag. Calc. Pond., 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.
Mag. Carb. Pond., 56 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Mag. Carb. Levis., 1 cwt. @ 25/-; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
Mag. Sulph., fine druggists', B.P., 1 cwt. @ 6/-

Mag. Supp., and druggests, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 6/cwt.

Manna, Good Flake, 14 lbs. @ 5/3 lb.;
7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
*Mist. Sennæ Comp. B.P., 20 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

Papaia, 1–80, 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.; 1 oz. @ 1/7 oz. Parafinum Durum B.P., 2 cwt. @ 2\{d. lb.; 1 cwt. @ 3\{d. lb.; 56 lbs. @ 3\{d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4\{d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3\{cwt. @ 2\{d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4\{d. lb.; Molle Flav., B.P., 3\{cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 26/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3\{d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; Alb. B.P., 3\{cwt. @ 56/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 7d. lb. \}

Pepsin, B.P., 10 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb. Phenacetin, P.B., pulv., 1 cwt. @ 2/8 lb., 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/- lb. Phenazone, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 6/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.

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Phenolphthalein, 7 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/- lb.
Plumbi Acetas, Druggists', 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.;
7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.; Powder, 1 d. lb. extra.
Potas. Acetas. Gran. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.;
7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.
Potas. Bicarb, pulv., 1 cwt. @ 32/6 cwt.; 7 lbs.
@ 4d. lb.
Potass. Brom. P.B., 1 cwt. 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
Potas. Chlor. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 4d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Sd. lb.

5d. lb.

9d. 10.
Potass. Cit., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
Potass. Iod. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 10/- lb.; 14 lbs. @ 10/1 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 10/2 lb.
Potass. Metabisulph., 1 cwt. @ 35/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Ouassia Chips, 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2d.

Quinine Bisulph 100 oz. @ 9½d. oz ; 25 oz. @ 10½d. oz.; 10 oz. @ 11½d. oz. Quinine Ethyl Carb. (Tasteless), 100 oz. @ 1/8½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 2/- oz.

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Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 18/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.

Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 1 cwt. @ 1/7 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 1 cz., ½ oz. Tabs., 7 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.

Chloral Hydras Crys. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 3/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.

*Chloroform, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/4‡d. lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/5½ lb.; 6 1-lb. botts. @ 1/7½ lb.

Chlorophyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.

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Cacaote, Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.;

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*Ext. Belladonnæ Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/3 lb. 1 lb. @ 4/8 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.

Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/0½ lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Ext. Ergot Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/-lb.

Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ext. Gent., P.B., Solid, 1 cwt. @ 9¼d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10/4 lb.

*Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.

*Ext. Hammamelis, Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.

aphthalene, Candles or Balls, 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 56 lbs. @ 14/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 16/- cwt. Nux Areca, 1 cwt. @ 27/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.; powder, English ground, @ 59/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.

01. Amygdal. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
Ol. Amygdal. Essent. Artificial, free from Chlorine, 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
Ol. Anethi Ang. B.P., 1 lb. @ 12/- lb.
Ol. Anisi, E.I., 66|lbs. @ 6/10 lb.; 16½ lbs. @ 7/1 lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 7/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/8 lb.
Ol. Caipupt, B.P., 21½ oz. Bots. @ 2/7 lb.
Ol. Caipupt, B.P., 21½ oz. Bots. @ 2/7 lb.
Ol. Camphor. Essent., White, 80 lbs. @ 51/-cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 56/-cwt.; brown, 80 lbs. @ 90/-cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 95/-cwt.
Ol. Caryoph. Ang., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 5/-lb.; 4½ lbs. @ 5/2 lb.
Ol. Cassiæ, 16 lbs. @ 4/-lb.; 6 lbs. @ 4/5 lb.
Ol. Citnonelle, 9 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Ol. Cocco Nucis, finest White, 80 lbs. @ 55/-cwt.; 40 lbs. @ 57/6 cwt.
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Ol. Olivæ P.B., good yellow, guaranteed pure 45 gall, Barrels @ 4/10 gall.; 2 gall. tins @ 5/6 gall.; fine cream, 9 lb. tins @ 7/2 each.
Oxymel Scille, B.P., 5 cwt. @ 31/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; *7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.

Quinine Hydrobromas or Salicylate, B.P., 100 oz. @ 1/1½ oz.; 25 oz. @ 1/2½ oz.; 10 oz. @ 1/3½ oz.
Quinine Hydrochlor, B.P., 100 ozs. @ 1/0½ oz.; 25 czs. @ 1/1 oz.; 10 ozs. @ 1 /3

Rad. Gentian, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 37/cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
Rad. Glycyrrh, English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 24/6
cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 3½d. lb.
Rad. Jalap, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.;
7 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
Rad. Rhei, E.I., English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/4
lb.; 28 lbs @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.

Shellac (Orange) 1½ cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @

Sodii Bromid. P.B., 1 cwt. @ 1/11½ lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/1½ lb. Sodii Salicyl Pulv., 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; phys. pur.; 28 lbs @ 2/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.

Turpentine (Best American), 1 gal. tins @ 3.3 each; Venice, Ceruine, 40 lbs. @ 1/4 łb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/7 lb; Venice kind 1 cwt. @ 23 cwt; 14 lbs. @ 5d. lb.

Ung. Acid, Boric, P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; I·lav. 28 lbs. @ 44d. lb., Acid Carbol. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 8d lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 11d. lb., Gallæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.; c. Opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb., Hydrargyri, B.P., 23 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.

Zinci Oxid. Benz. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 71d. lb.

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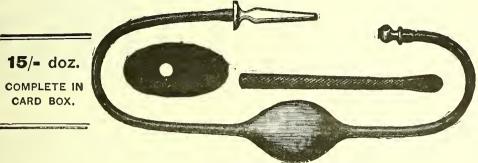




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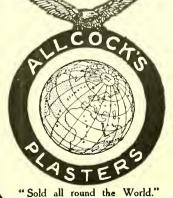
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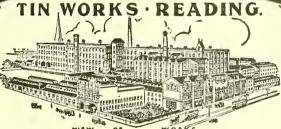
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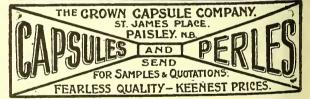
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1912

A Copy of this Supplement is inserted in every Number issued of "The Chemist and Druggist".

COPIES of "The Chemist and Druggist" Supplement for NOVEMBER 16 will be distributed.

Advertisements can be received up to 4 p.m., Thursday, NOVEMBER 14.

THE PUBLISHER. "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 CANNON ST., LONDON, E.C.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS. Messrs. ORRIDGE & CO., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

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average £1,325 per annum, increasing; net profit £430; rent £65; held on lease; comfortable residence, side entrance; satisfactory

8.—SOUTH COAST.—Dispensing and Retail Business; present returns between £1,400 and £1,500 per annum; well-appointed shop; price £900.

shop; price £94.

9.—SUSSEX (Village).—Unopposed Business; returns £900 per annam; average net profit £320 (proof given); roomy house, small garden; rent moderate; terms, valuation of stock and fixtures.

10.—WILTS (Market Town).—Mixed Business; excellent opportunity; returns average £862; roomy house; rent £60; terms, goodwill £125, stock and fixtures at valuation.

11.—CHESHIRE.—Unopposed Business; no heavy trade; returns average for the past three years £554, and the net profit £198; roomy house; rent £28 per annum; price £275.

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12.—YORKS.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns, present rate, about £1,500; gross profit exceeds £600; to effect a speedy transfer vendor will accept the sum of £1,150.

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Particulars of any of the above will be furnished on application. N.B. NO CHARGE PURCHASERS.

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Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a Periodical Statement of Account, by which means alone Profit, the value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of Stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted, and eventually becomes the cause of confusion and loss.

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hands for (#sposal; every investigation onered.
7.—MANCHESTER.—Returns £1.160; rent £50; net profit £360; price £850; Light Cash Retail and Dispensing; good position.
8.—PLYMOUTH.—Light Retail. Dispensing; main therometrical large house and shop; returns £1,260; net profit £350; price £980; established about 35 years.

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400. 10.-KENT.-Returns £1.409; net profit £313; price £750. 11. DERBY.--Returns £550; rent £30; price £500. 12.-SHROPSHIRE. — Returns £1,400; moderate rental; price

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IN MIDLAND capital town, old-established Family and Cash Retail, at good prices; good double-fronted shop, well fitted, fully etocked; making net profit £500; price, valuation and small goodwill.



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We desire particularly to draw the attention of Colonial and Foreign Subscribers to the fact that in cases where they require partners, agents or assistants, or wish to sell their businesses, an advertisement in this Supplement, placed in every copy of "The Chemist and Druggist," should be the readlest means of helping them to attain their object. The tariff for such announcements is given under the appropriate headings in the Supplement instructions and remittances can be sent to us direct or through the advertlears' correspondents in this country.

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Have the following Businesses for Disposal. (No charge to purchasers.)

1. SOUTH COAST. Good-class Di, pensing and Light Retail Business, increasing; returns £1,500; net profit over £a... clear; good position; low rent; large house; attractive Pharmacy, well stocked; price £850 for quick sale; strongly recommended.

2. HOME COUNTY (under 20 miles out).—Old-establ'shed good-class Busines, with valuable Proprietaries; returns £1,640; good profits; central position of market town; commodious premises; price £860.

profest central position of market town; commounds prediction; price £820.

3. DEVON COAST. — High-class Business in very best position; returns £590; net profit about £550; vendor retiring; unlimited scope in younger hands; price about £560; £200 can remain.

4. MIDDLESEX (Death Vacancy).—Good-class Business, price tically unopposed; net profit about £300; scope for increase; good house and shop; price £550; personally recommended.

5.—SURREY (20 miles out). Light Retail and Dispensing Business, pleasantly situated; unopposed; returns £670; net profit £238; modern house, every convenience; price £500; recommended.

6. KENT. — Sound Light Retail Business, in best position; returns £1,400; net profits £344; books kept by accountant; good gremises; own preperty; price valuation, about £750.

7.—LONDON SUBURB.—Good-class Cash Retail, in fine mainroad position; returns £1,550; net profit £400; handsome shop, fully stocked: price £1,600, or valuation; trial allowed.

8.—LONDON, N.—Cash Retail Prescribing and Dispensing Business, in some hands many years; returns £776; gross profits 40 per cent; well-fitted shop and good house; price about £450.

9.—YORKS (Inland Health Resort).—First-class Retail and Dispensing; returns £1,500; good profits; splendid position; elegantly fitted and fully stocked; price £1,150; worth attention.

fitted and fully stocked; price £1,150; worth attention.

10.—SOUTH-WEST OF ENGLAND.—High-class Business, in very best position; returns over £1,450; excellent profits; most desirable house; handsome shop, fully stocked; price £1,100, or offer.

11.—KENT COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Retail, in prominent position; returns £780; scope for doing £1,200; same hands many years, retiring; price about £700, or offer.

12.—SOUTH WALES—Unopposed Light Retail Business, in growing district; returns £283; net profit about £250; own property; price £350, less than valuation.

price £350, less than valuation.

13.—SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (near),—Neglected Business for immediate Dispostl; has done over £1,400; can easily do £1.00 the first year; attractive shop, in fine position; price £350; part can remain.

14.—DERBY SHIRE (Market Town).— Sound Light Retail Business in growing town; returns about £500; plenty of scope; very low rent; modern Pharmacy; price £250, or valuation.

15.—LONDON, W.—High-class Suburb; Light Retail and Dispussing Busines, returning £1,500; low rent; valuable lease; welfitted shop; good stock; price £750.

15.—LONDON SUBURB, S.E.— Sound Family Retail and Prescribing Business; in same hånds many years; returns average £950; net profit £357 after paying qualified assistant; main-road position; price £700.

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LETTERS in reply to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office, and will be forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case to twarded.

LAMORGAN.—Cash Retail in large town, working-class neighbourhood; returns £550; double-fronted shop; splendid position; well stocked; price £250, or valuation; good opening for Tooth Extractor; would take part cash down, remainder by agreement; ill-health solo reason for selling; references required and given. 250/34, Office of this Paper.

CLAMORGANSHIRE.—Light Retail; returns over £600 under unqualified management; shop newly fitted out; house attached; low rental; situated in the best position of a Colliery district of 12,000 population; ample scope for increase, and an excellent opportunity for Insurance Dispensing when in operation; good opening for Optics and Dentistry; intending purchasers only need apply; price £450. Apply, "Cymro" (253/33), Office of this Paper.

RELAND (Northern Seaside Resort).—Unopposed Pharmaceutical Business; established over 8 years; satisfactory reasons for disposal; rare opportunity for young Pharmacist with working knowledge of Photography, Extracting, etc.; price about £500; no agents. 253/24, Office of this Paper.

ANCASHIRE (Manufacturing Town).—Main Shop and Branch; returns average £950 and £435; Wine and Spirit Licence to main Shop; also Branch in another town; average returns £584; Wine Licence; strictest investigation allowed; owner wishes to retire to smaller concern in country; all or separate. "Serum" (250/32), Office of this Paper.

ANCASHIRE.—Genuine Cash Retail and Prescribing Business for Sale; turnover £800, at good profits; ample scope for increase and Dentistry; large shop, house, and store-rooms; no immeliate opposition; rent, rates, and taxes only £30; owner prepared to accept portion down and Balance by arrangement; price £650. 50/30, Office of this Paper.

ANCASHIRE Urban District. — Chemist's; established 1874; suit Chemist or Store; population about 10,000; price £130. 53/5, Office of this Paper.

ONDON, N.—Neglected Branch (old established); proof returns under unqualified management just under £700; nearly all mall Drug sales; every few Patents; low rental; very nice shop, air house, in centre of busy market; books properly kept and open o strict investigation; will sell at valuation or open to reasonable fler; satisfactory reasons for disposal. 218/22, Office of this aper.

ONDON.—£120 cash and a balance of £30 payable by arrange—I ment will purchase a profitable Light Retail Business in nickly populated district not far from West End; returns average com about £9 to £10 weekly; suitable for qualified or unqualified. Carmine" (252/23), Office of this Paper.

ANCHESTER (Suburban). -- Swart, well-lighted, modern and well-fitted Chemist's Business (Light Retail, reseribing) to be Sold; pleasantly and well situated in an exceptional position on the main road, growing district; turnover over 50; could be doubled; price wanted much less than value of stock in fixtures; a live bargain to first gennine offer; this is an epitical opportunity for man with cash to acquire a sound usiness with very small outlay. 252/7, Office of this Paper.

NORTH DEVON. — Nicely fitted Pharmacy; large shop, well stocked; unopposed, in town of 3,000 population; good scope for increasing returns; established 35 years; owner retiring. Apply, 253/2, Office of this Paper.

OUTH CHINA.—Very old-established Chemist's and Druggist's Business for Sale; old age sole cause of disposal; British subjects to be qualified Chemists and Germans must possess certificate of Government examination; capital required £1,000 and upwards. Apply to Bobers & Schrader, 13 Crutched Friars, London, E.C.

OUTH COAST.—Good-class Dispensing and Light Retail Business, enjoying a steady all-the-year-round trade; over 4.500 private scrips dispensed yearly; turnover between £850 and £900; low reut; premises stand well, with no fear of further opposition; will accept £450 for early sale. Apply, "Scrip" (255/04), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—For Disposal, small Retail Business in industrial district, recently renovated up to date; would suit an energetic young Pharmacist, one with a knowledge of Welsh, but not absolutely essential; ample scope to increase; owner cannot attend to same, and would assist suitable purchaser; good house; rent low. Particulars from T. Dryden, The Pharmacy, Landore,

VICTORIA STATION (near). Good-class Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns £1,050 at very profitable prices; good house; can let off best part of rent if desired; price £650, or £100 goodwill and valuation; suit young man with West-End experience. "Sirop" (255/4), Office of this Paper.

YORKSHIRE.—Chemist and Druggist, Wakefield; old-established thriving Business; smartly fitted shop; trade £800.£900; family house attached; all at value, about £650. Firth & Co., 9 Albion Street, Leeds.

A LANCASHIRE "Gold Mine."—Business for Sale, principally Prescribing and Dental; owner giving up business; returns £750-£860; splendid opening for Optics and Photography; price £300, or fair valuation; easy terms to suit purchaser. Apply, M. R. Davies, 196 Manchester Road, Werneth, Oldham, Lancs.

CHEMIST.—Old-established small Business in Birmingham for Sale; prospects of considerable increase under energetic management; nominal price for immediate sale. Apply Hargreave & Heaton, 37 Waterloo Street, Birmingham.

CHEMEST'S Business for Sale, County Durham; good business; fine well-fitted shop: owner broken down in health; no other Chemist; such an opportunity seldom to be met with; seil at valuation or otherwise. Write in first instance, "A." (114/50), Office of this Paper.

EXCEPTIONAL Opportunity.—London Suburb (12 miles).—
Sound, old established Light Retail and Dispensing Business; well conducted and modern; central position in delightful residential neighbourhood and growing district; changed hunds once in 50 years; returns about £1,150; strictest investigation invited; only bona-fide purchasers need apply. "Bulgaria" (255/9), Office of this Paper.

GENUINE Country Business for Sale: Agricultural and Farm-ing; old established; good opening for Optics and Deutistry: turnover averages £500 yearly; large house and shop, on lease; rent £35; price £300 cash. Apply, 250/33, Office of this Paper.

I IGHT Retail; not long established; making £3 net weekly profit on average weekly turnover of £11; good position; well fitted; grand chance for beginner; owner retring from the trade will accept valuation. 252/21, Office of this Paper.

MUST be Sold at once; valuation of stock and fixtures only; genuine little Cash Business; present turnover about £450; great scope for increase; good profits; few Patents; convenient house, side entrance, bathroom, etc. "M.P.S.," 57 Park Road, Norbiton, S.W.

£170.—Country Business; unopposed; safe, good living made; Home County; plenty scope for qualified or unqualified; compact shop, well fitted and stocked; good house and garden; rent £20; lease or not; about third clear profit; average takings over £400; low price for quick cash sale. Full particulars, 247/27, Office of this Paper.

TENDERS.

ONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, HAMPSTEAD ROAD, IN.W.—The Board of Management invite TENDERS for the supply of Drugs and Chemicals to this Hospital for 12 months from January 1, 1913. Forms of tender and all particulars may be obtained from the Dispenser. The Board do not undertake to accept the lowest or any other tender. Tenders should be returned on or before Monday, December 2, 1912, sealed and addressed to A. W. Bodger, Secretary.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.

THE House Committee of the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, invite TENDERS for (1) DRUGS. (2) MALT and OIL, for the twelve months ending December 31, 1913.

Forms of tender and all information can be obtained on application to the Secretary and General Superintendent.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for" must be addressed to me at the Hospital, and must reach me not later than first post on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

The Committee do not hind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
ARTHUR HULME,
Secretary and General Superintendent.
Secretary's Office, Queen's Hospital, November 6, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

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LEICESTER.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Re T. HOWARD LLOYD & CO.

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ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

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Auctioneers, 54 Belvoir Street, Leicester.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ONDON.—Small Business wanted, where easy terms of purchase can be arranged; a neglected one not objected to if scope for increase by energetic, young, up-to-date man. Please state length of time established, turnover, rent, and closs of trade, 263/9, Office of this Paper.

A DVERTISER requires a high-class Business in-London; returns not under 41,500 per annum (or a genuine neglected business would be entertained). State particulars fully in first instance, in confidence, to "Amylum" (244/24), Office of this Paper. No

WANTED, to negotiate privately for a good-class Business, London or Suburbs; open to invest up to £1,500. Particulars, in confidence, "Pharmacist" (254/39). Office of this Paper. in confidence.

FOR SALE.

 $F^{\rm ITTINGS}$ for Sale.—Counter, Bent Glaes Cases, Drug Fittings with Drawers and Lockers, Shop Bottles, etc. Bailey, Chemist, 47 Montpelier Vale, Blackheath.

FOR Disposal, the Sole Proprietary Rights and Formula of a 2d. Head Soap; splendid and appropriate registered name; takes well, and in the right hands a good turnover could be done. Fuller particulars from Messrs. Brett & Co., Chemists' Valuers, 73 Laurel Road, Leicester. Telephone 1934. Registered Telegraphic Address, "Brett, Leicester."

SHOP to Let.—House and Shop to Let in good position; fitted up for Chemist; rent £38; working neighbourhood; No. 278 Haydons Road, Wimbledon. Apply to T. Jones, 286 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER wanted in established Manufacturing business showing good returns; chartered accountant's figures for seven years; £2,000-£3,000 required. Apply, 251/13, Office of this Paper.

PARTNER with view to succession, with not less than £500, for share in two old-established Businesses, one on East Coast, other in Market town; must be of sober habits and good Counterman; or would Sell either. First apply to Secretary, British Drig Houses, Graham Street, City Road, London

PHARMACIST, with a little capital, required as a Partner to extend a good Prescribing business in a country district in South Wales; a genuine offer to a straightforward and steady man; only those who can bear the strictest investigation need apply; strictly confidential. Reply, giving testimonials, to "Salol" (250/29), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED, age 35, capital £250, is open to accept Partnership in good business already established; first-class all-round experience; Midlands preferred. Barlow, Station Road, Alcester.

AGENCIES.

A GENT wanted by Manufacturers of Perfumery and Toilet Preparations for Wales and South-West Coast, already calling upon Chemists and having an established connection in non-com-petitive goods. Apply, with full particulars, to 107/03, Office of

OLE Agent wanted for Dentifrice Speciality, with new features (patented, trade-marked, and packing registered); only those with established connection with the Retail trade need apply. 250/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for France, sole sale of good Hair Lotion not containing any greasy substances. Write H. Tebbitt, 75 Boul. Sébastopol, Paris.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

WANTED, a well-educated youth for a good Country Dispensing and Family business; excellent opportunities for learning the business; two or three years' apprenticeship; no premium required and a comfortable home; time given for study and recreation daily; short hours; half-day weekly; health resort, Midlands. 251/3, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

8s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

RETAIL.

PIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, competent, qualified Assistant (indoors) for first-class Retail and Dispensing business; of good address. Reply, enclosing carte, with full particulars, T. Chase, Pharmacentical Chemist, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

CITY.—Young Junior Assistant wanted; outdoors; no Sunday or night duty. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," 19 Holcombe Road, Ilford, Essex.

CROWBOROUGH. — Wanted, early in November, Assistant for good-class Dispensing and Retail; knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating salary (indoors), previous experience, etc., G. H. F. Dier, Pharmaciet, Crowborough.

FOLKESTONE.—Junior qualified Assistant wanted, to help in Pharmacy and Chemical Laboratory. Apply, stating age, salary required, and previous experience, also enclose photograph, to J. W. Stainer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Folkestone.

L ONDON, West End.—Wanted, about the middle of November, a competent Assistant, not under 25 years of age, accustomed to good-class business. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and calary expected (indoors), to 251/40, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, S.W.—Messrs. Amoore & Co. require a smart qualified Assistant, about 25; indoors; first-class experience essential. Apply, with full particulars, to A. H. Brooks, 173 Sloane Street, S.W.

LONDON.—Wanted, for November 15, a qualified Assistant, about 25 years of age. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required (indoors), to H. S. Hairsine, 47 Haymarket, London, S.W.

London, N.E.—Junior or Improver (outdoors), 18 to 20. State salary required and full particulars, Gaze, Pharmacist, Highams Park. (Letters not answered in 3 days considered declined.)

LONDON, W.—Part-time Assistant, with Dispensing experience, for about half-time. State salary required (outdoors) and usual particulars, R. Thomas, 97 High Street, Marylebone, W.

ONDON, W.—Dispenser (lady) required for Doctor's Surgery. Apply, "A. D.," 17 Springfield Road, N.W.

 $L^{
m ONDON,~N.W.-Partitime~Assistant~wanted;}$ evenings; indoors. 255/21, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Wanted immediately, an active, elderly, qualified man; short hours; duties light. Also a Junior, Part-time; hours 8.30 to 1 P.M. and 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. State salary required, references, etc., in first instance. Address to "E. J.," 28 Westeroft Square, Hammersmith.

MIDLANDS. — Qualified Assistant required immediately for passed his Minor. State ago and salary required, 251/35, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Qualified Assistant, experienced lady or young man, for Retail and Dispensing; outdoors. Apply, Shaw, Chemist, Harborne, Birmingham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE. — Qualified single Assistant for Country Branch; outdoors; willing and obliging; good references; accustomed to Extractions; progressive salary and commission according to results. Please give full record of experience, with names of employers, state age, height, salary expected to commence, when disengaged, photo if convenient, Hughes, Chemist, Abercarn, Mon.

N.EAR London.—Assistant, with good experience, for Dispensing and Light Retail; outdoors; casy hours; qualification not essential. 255/8, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH COAST Resort.—Qualified clderly gentleman, or one who wants an easy berth, wanted; experience in Homceopathy preferred, but not essential; house provided; moderate salary, which would depend on hours to be worked; easy-hours; no worry. State when disengaged, salary required, age, experience, 30 Highdown Road, Hove.

SOUTHSEA.—Experienced, gentlemanly Assistant, single (outdoors), age not over 30, in good-class Dispensing and Retail. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, experience, inference, salary required and enclose photo, to W. A. Bell, The Strand, Southeea.

STROUD.—Wanted, capable and active Assistant, good all-round man, with knowledge of Dispensing, Counter work, Photography, Surgical Appliances, etc.; outdoors; age 25 to 35. Applicants should give all particulars in first letter, S. J. Coley, Ltd., Stroud, Glos.

WEST BIDING.—Unqualified Manager for Branch; middle-class Store trade; competent, steady; good Salesman and Window-dresser; good place for man of ideas and energy; duties to commence December; moderate and rising salary. Full particulars, references, and photo to 252/40, Office of this Paper.

 ${\bf A}^{\rm T}$ once, qualified, with best Dispensing experience; outdoors; short hours; about 23-26. "C." (116/52), Office of this Paper.

BRANCH Manager wanted for working-class neighbourhood; must be sober, industrious, and have undeniable references; wage and liberal commission to suitable man; no Sunday duty. Apply to Wm. Fox & Sone, Ltd., 109 & 111 Bethnal Green Road, N.E.

CURTIS & CO. have a vacancy for qualified Assistant, age about 23 or 24; must have had a good apprenticeship. Apply, with particulars, to W. G. Jameson, 48 Baker Street, Portman Square.

DOCTOR wants Dispenser (pupil would do) for evenings, 6.30 office of this Paper.

Office of this Paper.

HENRY HODDER & CO., LTD., have vacancies for two Juniors; hours 8 to 8, Fridays 9, Saturdays 10; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars of experience and if possible send photo, to Managing Director, 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

INTELLIGENT Improver wanted in Dispensing business near London. S. Browning Moss, West Byfleet.

JUNIOR; one who has just finished his apprenticeship preferred; outdoors; very easy hours; no heavy or dirty-work; no after-hour or Sunday dutic. Enclose photo, with full particulars, to William Summer, Family Chemist, Achby-de-ka-Zouch.

JUNIOR or Improver immediately; good Salesman and Windowdresser. Full particulars first letter, Shackleton, Chemist-Hereford.

JUNIOR required, about December 16 or 18, age 20-21; Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic; easy hours; no Sunday duty; outdoors. State experience, wages required, and references, photo if possible, H. Barnott, Chemist, Hythe, Kent.

JUNIOR.-Wanted, a Junior Assistant at once; outdoors, Apply, with usual particulars, to Hunt & Co., Chemists, Winchester.

JUNIOR Assistant wanted, accustomed to good-class Retail trade; personal application preferred; outdoors. Apply to James Lloyd, 125 St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction, S.W.

JUNIOR Assistant, about 20, required immediately; one used to quick Retail and good Window-dresser preferred. Salary required and usual particulars to Oxens, Ltd., Cash Chemists, Newcastle, Staffs.

JUNIOR or Improver required in an all-round Mixed business; outdoons; easy hours. State age, height, salary, enclosing photo (good references required), W. Taylor, Pharmacist, etc., Heanor, Derbyshire.



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

WANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office.

The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

- REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitableness.
- 8E BRIEF BUT CLEAR—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

JUNIOR (unqualified) wanted for good-class business on South Coast; experienced Photography; Optical experience preferred, but not essential; salary 30s, per week (outdoors). Apply, with full particulars, to 235/15, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR, active and of good address, one who has had 7 or 8 years' good-class experience, for Family, Retail and Photographic business; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars and salary required (outdoors), to Shil cock & Sons, Chemists. Bromley, Kent.

JUNIOR or Part-time; give full particulars in first letter as to age, experience, and salary required, if time wanted for reading, or hours disengaged; General Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic; applications not answered by the 12th inst. declined with thanks. S. P. Sayers, 7 Brent Street, Hendon (7 minutes Golder's Green Tube Station),

JUNIOR or Improver; knowledge of Photographies. Send photo and usual particulars to Durbin's Drug Stores, f12 North End, Croydon.

LEWIS & BURROWS have vacancies for competent unqualified Assistants. Apply, with full particulars and enclosing photograph, to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

QUALIFIED Branch Manager wanted: must have good references, Apply, with full particulars, to Griffiths, Chemist, Droyleden,

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant for Dispensing business 30 miles from London required immediately. State experience and salary required, also enclose photo, to "Meuthol" (202/25), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, Minor, wanted, aged about 25 years, for well-known City of London business; must be a quick, accurate, and reliable Dispenser; hours 8.30 A.M. to 7 r.M., Saturdays 1 r.M.; no Sufetay duty; salary to commence £120. Apply, stating usual particulars, "B." (255/10), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist as Manager of business conducted on modern lines, doing a large turnover, capable organiser, and thoroughly experienced in all branches, including Photography; good salary to really first-class man: no Sunday duty. Write, giving full particulars of experience and stating salary required, to 255,6, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted at once for modern business; outdoors: good experience necessary. Apply, by letter, to "Qualified," 55 Amersham Road, New Cross, London, S.E.

Calified Assistant required; indoors; 3 kept; a thorough knowledge of Dispensing essential. Apply, "Manager," c/o E. C. Perks & Co., 1 Sloane Square, S.W.

SMART qualified Assistant as First Counterhand; must be a good Salesman and able to produce satisfactory references. Apply, stating height, age, salary required (outdoors), and enclose photo, to Managing Director, Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd. 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

MART young Assistant (about 21), where two are kept, for good-class Dispensing and Retail business with Photography; indoors. Full particulars, with sa'ary required, to Feltwell & Son, Chemists, Church Road, Barnes, London, S.W.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for good-class Country business. Photo and full particulars, Lewis, Bicester, Oxon.

UNQUALIFIED young Assistant, not over 23, single, by November 24; indoors; comfortable home. State full particulars and salary asked, enclose photo, H nry Francis, 22 High Street, Bromley, Kent.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant (indoors), about 24, for goodolass Dispensing and Retuil. Apply, with full particulars, age, height, and salary required, enclosing photo (to be returned), to Foster Blades, 10 Gloucesfer Road, South Kensington, S.W.

WANTED, a reliable Assistant, age about 25 years; good Dispenser and Counterman; outdoors. L. Cameron, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Broad Street, Seaford.

WANTED, in Mixed Country Retail and Wholesale, a pushful Assistant, capable of Travelling two or three days a week, remainder of time indoors; experience in travelling preferred; good references as to character and sobriety essential. State wages and full particulars to Hogg, Chemist, Ulverston.

YOUNG married man, experienced, active, with knowledge of Photography, for good-class business in South-West London. Apply, in first instance, to Godden. Chemists, Lordship Lanc, East Dulwich, S.E.

WHOLESALE.

A LONDON Wholesale house, supplying Drugs, Surgicel Instruments, Hospital Furniture and Sundries, has a vacancy for smart Representative having connection amongst Medical Men, Hospitals, and Nursing Institutions. 256/2, Office of this Paper.

A Noutdoor Representative required by first-class firm in all provincial towns and districts; suit a middle-aged man requiring congenial, remunerative employment; liberal remuneration and permanency. State full particulars, age, and if disengaged, Box 1942, Willings, 125 Strand, W.C.

COMPETENT Analyst, about 25, wanted for Assay Department of London Manufacturing Chemists; preference given to someone with previous experience in similar situation. Reply, with full particulars, stating salary required, to 115/60, Office of this Paper.

EXPORT Warehouseman required; must have had thorough experience and be able to control; good opening for intelligent and energetic man. State full particulars to "London" (116/22), Office of this Paper.

GOD Travellers required; must have connections and experience in selling Toilet goods; salary and commission, "Chicago" (109/140), Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Clerk required by Wholesale Drug house, to assist at Ledger Desk and supervise post despatch; good opening; apply, by letter, stating age and previous experience; commencing salary 15s. Reply, "Accounts," Box C411, c/o Mitchell's Advertising Offices, 1 & 2 Snow Hill, E.C.

MANUFACTURING and Wholcsale Perfumers require Traveller to call upon Chemists in Wales and the South-West of England. Reply, with full particulars of experience, etc., to 107/3, Office of this Paper.

PACKER required for Cape Town, not above 30 years of age: unmarried; absolutely useless applying unless thoroughly experienced in Packing Drugs and Druggists' Sandries; passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "Packer," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

 $R^{\rm EPRESENTATIVES}$ required to sell a new Toilet Preparation with real selling force behind it; special form of advertising, which will appeal to the best Chemists. "Batesen" (109/14), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified Assistant, with good experience of Wet and Dry Counters. Apply, stating age, training, experience, and wages required to Brady & Martin, Ltd., North-umberland Road, Newcastle on-Tyne.

W⁷ANTED, for South Africa, a smart man to take charge of the Wholesale Town Counter; numerried; age about 30 years; salary £163 first year, £180 second year, £192 third year; outdoors; passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "L.," 12 Lafone Street. London, S.E.

WANTED, Whole or Part Time, Chemict, experienced to commercial work, experimenting, testing, and analysing. Address, A. C. Co., Ltd., 19 St. Bride Street, E.C.

YOUTH wanted for making and packing Retail Stock. State experience and wages required to "W. L.," 80 Henniker Gardens, East Ham, E.

SITUATIONS OPEN

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the advertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

CAPE COLONY. — Junior qualified Assistant required for a Coast town, under 26 years of age; unmarried; salary £15 per month first year, £16 second, £17 third; 3 years agreement; excende-class passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "L.," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

CAPE TOWN. -- Required urgently, a good qualified Juntor Assistant; single; second-class passage paid out; salary £15 per month first year, £16 per month second year, £17 per month third year; sleeping accommodation provided; must be neat and accurate Dispenser. Apply, 39/51, Office of this Paper.

JAPAN.—Qualified Junior Assistant, about 23 to 25; unmarried: good appearance and address; smart Salesman and general experience of trade; 4 or 5 years' agreement; salary commencing £120; advance of £15 yearly; free board and lodging; passage paid out and home; healthy climate; first-class English Chemists. Apply, Dakin Brothers, Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, London.

MENTONE.—Young and capable Assistant, qualified, speaking French, required for the Season, December to May. Apply, in first instance, to "H. A. G.," Foreign Department, Maw, Son & Sons, 7-12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

COUTH AFRICA. — Warehouseman required_for Sundries and Patents; under 30 years of age; unmarried; passage paid out; 3 years' agreement; salary £192, £204, £215. Apply, by letter only, "V.," 73 Newlands Park, Sydenham, S.E.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., of Hong Kong and Treaty Ports of China, will have vacancies in the early part of next year for one or two qualified Assistants; they must have had first-class Dispensing experience and not be more than 27 years old, and not married; liberal terms for the right men. Address, "Export," 64 Crutched Friars, E.C.

PACKER required for Cape Town, not above 30 years of age; unmarried; absolutely useless applying unless thoroughly experienced in Packing Drugs and Druggists' Sundries; passage paid out. Apply, by letter only, "Packer," 14 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

WANTED for South Africa, a smart man to take charge of the Wholesale Town Counter; unmarried; age about 30 years; salary £168 first year, £180 second year, £192 third year; outdoors; passage paid out. Apply, by letter orly, "L.," 12 Lafone Street, London, S.E.

YOUNG qualified Chemist wanted for India; must be well ability; knowledge of German desirable; prospect of sound permanency to suitable man. Apply, 250/270, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

Note.—Replies can be addressed to this office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.] RETAIL.

A DVERTISER, unmarried, seeks outdoor berth; capable, trust worthy man; gnaranteed increased returns where scope; would arrange interview. "Veritas" (251/30), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT, Dispenser, or suitable Branch, steady going business, with all-round good-class country experience; excellent references re moral character and business ability; moderate salary for permanency; middle-aged, active; married; qualification experience only, "T. B.," Bafferland House, Powers Court Road, Portsmouth.

A SSISTANT (20) desires position in a good-class Retail and Dispensing business; London or near preferred; good Dispenser; good appearance; outdoors; disengaged now. 252/1, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT or Locum; competent and reliable; any period; good all-round experience; age 32; good references. "Chemist," Holly Lodge, Station Avenue, Bridlington.

A SSISTANT or Branch Manager; unqualified; 34; disengaged abstrainer. Kellard, 61 Highgate Hill, N.

A SSISTANT; 32; single; very good Dispensing experience; smart Salesman and Window-dresser; excellent references; surary 35s. (outdoors). "Central," 9 Brigham Road, Reading.

A SSISTANT; tall; Dispenser, Countermun; good appearance; Well recommended. "Statim," Trensalo House, Polesworth,

A SSISTANT or Doctor's Dispenser; 12 years' experience; steady; married; permanency; disengaged December 2; Store no objection; Lancashiro preferred, but not essential. 249/14, Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT (young), unqualified, requires berth in good-class Pharmacy; Dispensing, Photography, Counter, Window-dressing, and Dental: Nottingham district preferred, but not essential. "Roach" (248/35), Office of this Paper.

A SSISTANT; unqualified; 22; first-class experience; excellent references. "Adon's," 30 Calthorpe Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

BRISTOL or Suburbs.—Assistant; 10 years' high-class Dispensing and Photographic experience; will arrange personal interview. "Statim," Colaville, Kensington Hill, Bristol.

CHEMIST wishes to place his son (age 19) with good provincial firm where one or more Assistants are kept; over two years' experience; tall, smart appearance; good Counterman. Timmins, Chemist, West Hartlepool.

DISENGAGED; Assistant or Locum; competent, reliable; experienced; well recommended. "Chemicus," 69r Station Road, Camberwell.

DISENGAGED; first-class Dispensing and Counter experience; Paper. 24; tall; permanency; North preferred. 252/17, Office of this

FRENCH Pharmacist's Assistant (29), good appearance, with 12 years' practical experience (three years in Paris), would like situation as Assistant in London Pharmacy; highest references. Tourissoux, 1 rue des Martyrs, Chateauroux (Iudre), France.

JUNIOR (20½) requires situation in good-class Dispensing business; London preferred, not essential. White, 7 Market Street, Gainsborough.

JUNIOR; 20; indeors or out; finished apprenticeship, 3½ years, in good-class Pharmacy; knowledge of Photography. 251/1, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR; disengaged; Dispensing, Photographic; good Counter experience; references. Sibthorpe, Aspley Gnise, Beds.

ADY Dispenser; capable; experienced; disengaged. "Dispenser," Dalton House, The Woodlands, Hither Green, S.E.

ADY, qualified, as Manageress on Assistant; excellent experience and testimonials; London. Apply, 255/15, Office of this Paper.

LOCUM or Part-time; wide experience; reliable; highest references; moderate terms. "Podophyllin," 9 Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.

OCUM; active, reliable; disengaged; good experience; well recommended. "M.P.S.," 165 Percy Road, Shepherd's Bush.

L OCUM, permanency; undeniable references; Hospital, Medical, general experience; Prescriber; unqualified. 249/4, Office of this Paper.

L'OCUM or Manager; qualified; 47; reliable; excellent references; London and country experience; disengaged; knowledge Photography. T. H. Dewey, Fern Villa, Hulene Avenue, Margate.

OCUM, Part-time; disengaged; reliable; experienced; highest references. "Qualified," 288 Elgin Avenne, Maida Vale.

L ONDON.—Assistant, unqualified (21), desires moderate hours or time for study, in London district; country and suburban experience; good references. Sharman, Lasham's, Romford.

M.P.S. (29), good Dispenser, accustomed to Management, desires berth in good-class business. 253/28, Office

MANAGER, Senior; temporary; good all-round experience; smart, reliable. "Extractor," 18 St. James' Road, Stratford.

MANAGER or Dispenser; good-class experience and references; qualified; moderate salary. "Chemicus," 3 Oakwood Road, Horley, Smrrey.

MANAGER in first-class Dispensing business desires change; best all-round experience; married; 32; small progressive business entertained. 251/32, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER; temporary or permanent; steady, reliable, euergetic; good all-round experience; good references; unqualified. "Chemist," 1 Egerton Grove, Stretford Road, Manchester. MANAGER or Senior; qualified; 36; thoroughly competent. "Pharmacist," 5 Regent Street, Oldham.

DHARMACEUTICAL Chemiet desires position as Manager; with present employers over 12'years; first-class West-End and general experience; discugaged December 10, or possibly earlier by arrangement; high-class Store trade underetood perfectly. "F. F. 1.," Melbourne House, Burton Road, Brondesbury, N.W.

PHARALACIST (27) as Manager; West End or City; London and provincial experience. 252/3, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST: 25; Manager or otherwise; London experience; disengaged; outdoors. "M.P.S.," 92 Fentiman Road, S.W.

POSITION of responsibility or Lecum; wide experience. Forster, 5 Coloridge Road, Finebury Park, N.

QUALIFIED Manager: 35: 5 ft. 10 in.: 18 years' experience; Photography; married. Parkinson, 280 Franklin Road, King's Norton, Birmingham.

QUALIFIED: 26; disengaged; experienced; London or its Suburbs. Mills, Ashton Honse, Bath.

QUALIFIED; any enpacity; Locum or permanent; disengaged. "Chemist," 48 Coningham Road, Shepherd's Bush.

QUALIFIED; 30; 6 ft.; single; competent Manager; excellent references and experience; disengaged. Rome. 1 Solway Street, Annan.

QUALIFIED Manager: 28 married: 14 years' best Dispersing, Retail, Photographic. "Disengaged," 2 Bradley Road,

OUALIFIED; Manage, Assist; mature experience, best class; moderate salary; London. "G.," 107 Cornwall Road, Bayswater.

QUALIFIED; Manager or Assistant; middle-aged; well recommended; disengaged; good Counterman, "Warren," o Leicester Place, London, W.C.

QUALIFIED (32) requires morning berth, 9-I. Brearley, 273 High Street, Acton.

QUALIFIED Manager; single; tall and active; good alf-round experience; excellent references 251/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 39: good all-round town and country experience; Manager, Assistant, Locum, permanency. "Chemist," 7I Nelson Street, Bridlington.

QUALIFIED; 27; first-class experience; Locum or permanent. Ashworth, 6 Byrom Street, Todmorden.

QUALIFIED; first class Dispensing Counter and Continental experience; outdoors preferred; good references; disengaged. Maitland, 87 Bury Road, Thetford, Norfolk.

QUALIFIED, experienced Manager; good Dispenser; sound knowledge of West-End trade. "A. J. S.," 28 Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W.

QUALIFIED; 24: Manager or otherwise; all round experience; Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic; disengaged end of November; London preferred. "Scientific," Graham House, Stone Read, Broadstairs.

Chalified: 32: Manager; thoroughly competent, trustworthy; disengaged November 18. "Hurn," 26 Trafalgar Square, Chelsea.

QUALIFIED; disengaged; experienced; good references; temporary or otherwise. "W.," 11 Achilles Road, N.W.

QUALIFIED, up-to-date, experienced Manager; 32; married; Photography and Optics. 255/31, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED: first-class Manager or Assistant; single; Dispensing, Photography, Window-dressing, Optics; smart and neat worker; disengaged. "Pharmacist," Association Buildings, Dale End, Birmingham.

RELIABLE man; varied experience; Wholesale, Retail; Proprietary, Manufacturing, Stockkeeping. 1 Railway Approach,

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; West-End Dispensing experience; excellent Counterman and Salesman; Eastern Counties or Seaside preferred. V. Arnfield, c/o Frank Adams, Ph.C., 56 Marine Parade, Brighton.

U NQUALIFIED Assistant; 22; tall; experienced; also Photographics; disengaged. 250/31, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED; 23; 7 years' experience; Yorkshire preferred.

U NQUALIFIED; Assistant or Branch Manager; good general experience; disengaged November 16. "A. W.," 105 Wrottesley Road, Harlesden.

UNOTALIFIED; Assistant, Locum, Branch Manager; single; 49; abstainer; d'sengaged; good references; moderate. 19 Chapel Street, Uxbridge.

UNQUALIFIED.—Advertiser (22), tail, smort, energetic, seeks City berth; moderate hours; outdoors; best provincial Dispensing and Counter experience; last berth 12 months, Harrogate, K. Stott, Cross Gates, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant: 33; tall; 14 years' good experience, Prescribing, Dispensing, Photography; good Counterman; permanency; outdoors. 251/27, Office of this Paper.

U NQUALIFIED, 4 years' English and Continental experience, desires immediate situation; well recommended; obliging and used to quick Retail trade. "D. O. M.," c/o Mr. Hogg, Chemist, Bideford, N. Deven.

UNQUALIFIED; Manager or Assistant; all-round experience; 15 years last situation; abstainer. "Arnolds," 8 Burnage Range, Levenshulme.

UNQUALIFIED (22), disengaged, desires permanency; good outdoors; South Coust preferred. Martret, Sunnyside Cottage, Exeter Road, Bournemouth.

UNQUALIFIED: 37; 6 ft.; Dispenser, Prescriber; last situation 10 years, Senior Countenman; excellent Store experience; good appearance. "Disengaged" (255/7), Office of this Paper.

U NQUALIFIED Branch Munager; 38: married; disengaged. Thornton, 15 Studley Road, Forest Gate, E.

WANTED, situation by young lady in good-class Dispensing business; 7 years' experience in Mixed country business; excellent testimonials. Fallowfield, Park Avenue, Windermere.

WANTED shortly, situation as Manager, Dispenser, or any position of trust; married; qualified and used to high-class business; highest references. "Alpha" (251/26), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Lady wants re-engagement in Store Chemists' and Fancy goods; can assist with packing, also attend Dental patients. Adams, 335 Fore Street, Edmonton.

WHOLESALE.

Trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded.

 Λ DVERTISER seeks position where his services and £200 capital will yield £3 weekly minimum; lately traveller; highest credent als. "Earnest" (255/5), Office of this Paper.

A MBITIOUS young man (21) seeks position in Drug honse; + veans' experience, Retail. "E.," 76 Fawnbrake Avenue, Herne Hil., S.E.

DRUG Traveller, calling on Doctors and Chemists in London (6 years' connection), wants non-competitive side-line. 253/14, Office of this Paper.

ENERGETIC, capable, young Pharmaceutical Chemist (Irish) desires position of trust; would travel; accept small salary to commence. 251/8, Office of this Paper.

FOREMAN (General Working); .36; good hard worker, organiser, and economiser; could travel. "Energy" (200/12), Office of this Paper.

RELAND.—Commission Agent wishes Agency for progressive house in Pills, Tahlets, Packed Specialities, Drugs, etc. 252/39. Office of this Paper.

MANUFACTURING Chemists with idle machinery write to advertiser; absolutely genuine; principals only; replies treated in strict confidence. "Paraffin" (251/12), Office of this Paper.

NORTH OF ENGLAND, Midlands, Eastern Counties.—Experienced Traveller, with very sound connection amongst Chemists, wishes to Represent a first-class house; thorough knowledge of the Drug-trade; highest references. 253/90, Office of this Paper.

PORTER; 19; strong; obliging; economical; London or near Tooting; Wholesale, Retail. 1 Railway Approach, Tooting Junction.

QUALLFIED Chemist (40), with many years' experience, just given up business, desires post as Representative; served apprenticeship with large Wholesulers. "Ready," 61 Sandrock Road, Lewisham, S.E.

REPRESENTATION; South Coast; expense and commission basis. Morris, 14 Guildford Road, Brighton.

REPRESENTATIVE, smart (32), now working Scotland and North of England, desires change of firm; open to Represent Specialties or any good lines; thoroughly experienced; highest references. "Newcastle" (252/24), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, well known and introduced amongst Doctors, I Chemists, etc., in North of England and North Wales, requires high-class Agency; no side-lines; expenses and commission to be arranged. "Semper" (252/13), Office of this Paper.

YOUTH (age 20) desires Wholesale berth, with a view to Representing or assisting representative; 5 years' Retail experience. 'Colnava'' (250/25), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED

(Colonial, Indian, and Foreign).

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, pro-paid. Replies addressed to this office will be forwarded to the dvertiser for an additional charge of 6d.

This heading is reserved for assistants seeking situations in the British Colonies, India. and Denendencies or elsewhere abroad.

ONTINENTAL.—Major Chemist (woman) requires immediately Retail post in Switzerland; '7 years' English Dispensing; acellent references. Apply, 251/7, Office of this Paper.

OUTH AFRICA.—Qualified Chemist desires responsible position as Manager or otherwise; Johannesburg district preferred; etclass experience in Dispensing and Counter work. 248/38, fice of this Paper.

UALIFIED Englishman wants Season engagement or permanency; first class experience. De Buriatte, 67 Rue du Caire, stende, Belge.

PEPRESENTATIVE, Continental, British Possession, own Phart macy, wishes Represent reliable Manafacturers, Drugs, cked goods, Proprietary articles; golden opportunity; highest ferences; competent. "Qualified" (249/8), Office of this Paper.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

Shop Inspectors are looking sharply at Chemists' shaps. Medies and Medical and Surgical Appliances may be sold during sed hours if the statutory notice is exhibited. Two cards are ressary, and will be sent post free on receipt of eight penny mps, The Puhlisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. /

MISCELLANEOUS.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Blackheath, S.E. Established 1838. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—155 Allenbury
"B" Preference, 23s. 6d.; 50 W. J. Bush Preference, 81s. 3d.; 50 Brunner Mond, 102s. 9d.; 100 Idris: "A" 6 per cent. Preference, 4s. 3d.; 100 Pears' Ordinary, 37s.; 100 Sandow's Cocco. 7 per cent. Participating Preference, 15s. 3d.; 160 Wright, Layman & Umney Preference, 21s. 12d.; 200 Lever "C" 6 per cent. Old Preference, 22s. 12d.; 200 International Sponge b per cent. Preference, 13s. 9d.
WANTED (subject).—150 Allenbury "A" Preference, 23s.; 1 Communications of the control of

ference, 12s. 2d.

WANTED (subject).—150 Allenbury "A" Preference, 23s.; 1 Camwal Debenture, £34; 50 G. B. Kent Preference, 14s. 9d.; 160
Wright, Layman & Umney Preference, 20s. 3d.

List of Shares for Sale and Wanted sent free on application.
Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers in all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London and County and Westminster.

To CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. — Real Bargains.—1 12-ft. second-hand Drug Fixture, including Mahogany Drawers with Gass Labels, Lockers, Shelving and Cornice, £9 10s.; 1 16-ft. ditto, 211 10s.; 1 4-ft. Nest of Counter Drawers, 20s.; 1 7 ft. 6 in. Counter with 5 Drawers, 40s.; 1 handsome Dispensing-screen, 7 ft. long, with 5-ft. Mirror and Marble Slab in centre, £7; 1 Slent Salesman, 2 ft. by 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., Glass Shelves and 4 Glass sides, £5 15s.; 12 2-lb. Blue Ung. Jars, Gold Labelled, 22s.; 12 2-lb. Pink ditto, Dome covers, 28s. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, Headquarters for Complete Chemists' Shophttings, Bond Street, Constitution Hill, Birmingham.

UNIQUE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND FITTINGS.—12-ft. Mahogany and Plate-glaes Counter, £8 17s. 6d.; 6-ft. Bent-plate Counter-case, with Serving and Display Shelves, 90s.; Perfume Case and Desk, Mahogany and Plate Glass, 55s.; 6-ft. very handsome Screen and Counter, £13 10s.; 10-ft. Mahogany Wall-case, fine design, £14 10s.; 5-ft. Bent Counter-case, with Display and Serving Shelves, 62s. 6d. JOSEPHS, 93 Old Street, London,

"IS IT LIABLE TO MEDICINE STAMP DUTY"?

This question is easy to answer if you have at your deck one of the new \mathcal{C} . & \mathcal{D} , chart-cards showing grounds of liability and exemption. Sent post free for four penny stamps. The Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

SECOND-HAND CHEMISTS' FITTINGS.—We have an exceptionally fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 262 Old Street, E.O.

CHEMISTS' SHOPFITTINGS (second hand).—Ranges Mahogany Drawers, Bevelled Edged, Glass Lahels, Cut-glass Knobs, Shelving, Lockers; Mahogany-Dispensing-screens; Glass-fronted Counters; Piano-fronted Wall-case, Mirror Centre; Bent Front Counter-cases; Desks; complete Shop-rounds, Window Backs, Glass Shelves, etc.; extensive stock; give-away prices; high-class Fittings, bang np to date; Estimates. D. MATTHEWS & SON, 14 & 16 Manchester Street, Liverpool.

CHEMISTS' Shopfittings.—Window Enclosures, Showcases, Silent Salesman, Dispensing Screens, Wall-cases, Perfume-cases, Glass-front Serving Counters, Drug Drawers, Counter Drawers, Second-hand, shop soiled, at unbeaten prices; you can't do better; 30 years fitting Pharmacies. Send for free estimate, George Cook, The Working Shopfitter, 30 Buttesland Street, East Road (near Old Street Tube Station).

CHEMISTS' FITTINGS (bargains).—16-ft. Drugfitting, mirror Poison Cupboards, Cornice complete, £14 10s.; Mahogany Plateglass Wall-case, 10 ft., £13 10s.; Mahogany Plateglass 7-ft. Dispensing-screen, bevelled mirror centre, £5; Serving Counter, 12 ft., Glass Doors, Mahogany Top, £7 10s.; Nests of strong Counter Drawers, from £7s. 6a.; Mahogany and Dent Plateglass Counter-cases, 4 ft., 75s., 5 ft. 87s. 6a., 6 ft. 97s. 6d.; all goods eas new. Send for sketches to H. Mills, Chemists' np-to-date Shop-fitter, Shop Front Builder, Steam Works, 163-5 Old Street, £.C.

M°QUEEN'S System of Accounts for Chemists; works out gross and net pronts, natance sheet, and income-tax return with guaranteed certainty; a work well known and considered indispensable by progressive Chemists (Tenth and improved Edition). Full particulars and testimonials, post free, McQueen & Co., Moat Road, E. Leicester.

THE CHEMISTS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Members who have sent their first quarter's stamped cards Members who have sent their hist quarter's stamped cards to the Post Office in mistake are requested to apply to me for Form No. 306, A.G.D.; and members whose employers guarantee full wages under Section 47 of the Act are requested to apply to me for Form No. 153.

Insurance books will be returned during this month.

WILLIAM McCULLUM, Manager, C F.S., 194 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

WHAT ABOUT XMAS?

A Pharmacist writes this week re my new Xmas scheme; "It is a good one. Perfumes will boom with me this year I am certain. Your ideas are better than ever." Another writes: "Book me for a fourth year." Original ideas in Advertising, new Specialities, Window Shows are my Speciality. Send Id. stamp for Booklet, with samples on appr val of my new Advertising Scheme. Pharmacists only supplied.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

"STILL JOHNNIE WALKER, GOING STRONG." IS how a New Zealand client testifies to a continuous increase of business month after month for 18 months under my system. Booklet free, testimonials in it that ought to convince you. Full investigation courted by the Original Chemists' Rusiness Doctor:

BERNARD SLACK, 9 King Street, WOLVERHAMPTON.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny pe word if we register the address and attach a number.

No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

- PHARMACOPŒIA." '98; good order, Offers, 249/10, Office of this Paper.
- "OPERATIVE GYNÆCOLOGY" (Kelly), vol. 2; Whitla's "Materia Medica"; Martindale's "Pharmacopæia," good condition. Offers, 253/12, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL.

- GOOD Wilkerson pump chair; £14; cost £35. "Dentalis" (252/5), Office of this Paper.
- FIVE steel forceps and elevator in leather case; bargain, 8s. 6d. post paid. "CHEMIST," 4 Portobello Road, Dublin.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

- POTASS. iodid., guaranteed B.P., fresh, 4 oz. 2s. 6d. cash; 3 lb. available; approval, deposit. Chisholm, Govanhill Pharmacy, Glasgow.
- SURPLUS Stock .- 1.oz. tins santonine, 8s. each post free; pot. bromide, 7-lb. parcels, 10s. 6d. carriage paid. Davies, Pharmacist, Llandyssul.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

TWELVE 2s. 6d., 11 2s. eattle oils; 12 2s. red drink, made by North Lincolnshire Drug Co., Grimsby; exchange for 2 doz. Beecham's. DAVIES, Chemist, Enfield Wash.

SHOP FITTINGS.

O'BRIEN till, 30s.; Silverlock's label cabinet (mahogany), 7s. 6d.; both in perfect condition; approval. Torrens, Youghal.

- MAHOGANY wall-fitting, 11 ft.; counter, 10 ft.; other fixtures; sacrifice immediate clearance; London, West. 251/38. Office of
- NATIONAL cash register, £4 15s.; Remington typewriter, £3; both in good condition and working order; real bargains, SUMBAY, 87 Wentworth Street, Spitalfields, E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- PLATINUM crucible, full 19 pennyweights; will accept £9. 250/-5 Office of this Paper.
- PRINTING press, with metal type and accessories; 10s. carriage paid. James, Chemist, Cheshunt.
- MEDICAL coil or galvanic battery, portable, Maw, Sons & Thompson's 214; condition as new; price 22s, "F. G.," 30 Parkhill Road. Hampstead.

WANTED.

- 20-FT. oxygen cylinder wanted. KERR, Grantown-on-Spey.
- MACAURA'S pulsocon. State condition and price, SLATER, Chemist, Epping, Essex.
- DRUG drawers, 6 to 12 ft.; 60 shop-rounds, assorted; 5-ft, bent counter-case. Pollard, Wibsey, Bradford.
- SECOND-HAND 9-ft, drug drawers and shelves, glass knobs and labels. Send full particulars, 253/31, Office of this Paper.
- WANTED, "Pharmacopedia," Perkin and Kipping's "Organie" Dobbin's "Exercises." CHALMERS, Shaw Street Surgery, Worcester.
- OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, Waterloo,
- ADVERTISER, who is fitting up a business, will be glad to purchase at lowest each price, good counter having glass cases in front, and dispensing screen. 251/350, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST in business, anxious to learn Dental work, would like to correspond with a gentleman in the business who would be prepared to give a few lessons by post and arrange for practical demonstrations when necessary. Terms to "South Wales" (255/11)_z Office of this Paper.

THE EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TO BUYERS AND SELLERS.

We take every care to ensure that proprietary and other goods advertised in this column are genuine surplus stock of reputable persons in business, and are compelled to refuse advertisements sent by those who, when occasion requires, decline to satisfy reasonable inquiries as to their

We again call the attention of those who use this column for the sale or purchase of goods to the desirability of using our Deposit System. Some forward goods before they receive money for them, and others forward money to advertisers before they have even seen the goods. Disappointment in such circumstances is bound to happen now and then, and it is to prevent this, as well as to check fraud, that our Deposit System was instituted.

The buyer sends us the money for the goods, and when we hear from him that they are satisfactory, and not till then, we hand over the money to the seller. A commission of 6d. is charged by us on any transaction of 3l. or less, and 1s. if above that amount. The commission is payable by the buyer, and should be included in the money sent to us. All Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "Edward Halse," and crossed "Martin's Bank, Ltd."

Dutch Colonial Exhibition.

SMALL but very successful exhibition of colonial products was held at Deventer, in Holland, from July to September. It was of considerable interest to pharmacists, as it included exhibits of the numerous spices and drugs which are exported from the Dutch colonies, and it is believed that at least part of these exhibits will find a permanent home in the Colonial Museum (the Dutch equivalent of the Imperial Institute) now in process of erection at Amsterdam. The important tobacco industry of Java was well represented by samples of all the grades of cigar-tobacco produced there, and models of seed-beds, curing and fermenting sheds, etc. There was a very good collection of East Indian spices, including nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, pepper, vanilla, cardamoms, coriander, and cumin. The Government Cinchona Undertakings in Java sent a fine collection of barks from rare species of cinchona which have been tried at various times in the Gardens, and, in addition, a series of samples of commercial cinchonas, including an interesting set of pharma-ceutical barks. This exhibit was completed by an extencentical barks. This exhibit was completed by an extensive series of large photographs illustrating the various phases of cinchona-planting and bark-preparation. matograph displays were given at frequent intervals during the day, and these included scenes connected with cinchona and rubber planting. The films used are the property of the new Amsterdam Museum, and have been obtained by a special commission which visited the Dutch colonies to obtain exhibits for this museum. It is understood that the new museum will maintain (for the use of schools and other institutions in Holland) a stock of such films illustrating Dutch colonial industries. The cinchona films illustrate every phase of the industry, from the clearing of jungle for the plantation to the shipment of the bark to Europe.

Among the other drugs exhibited were castor-oil seeds, coca-leaves, and benzoin from Padang and Palembang. There was also a small but useful collection of essential oils, including cananga, lemongrass, citronella, palmarosa, cajuput, and patchouli, and several specimens of vetiverroots and sandalwood (Santalum album). The largest and most interesting exhibits were the various rubbers, coarse fibres, and timbers, to the exploitation of which increasing attention is now being given in the Dutch East Indies. During the week commencing July 15

An International Conference.

on tropical agriculture was held, attended by Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss, German, and British representatives, who contributed papers on soils, rubber, cacao, sugar-cane, tea, fibres, irrigation, forestry, and other subjects connected with colonial agriculture. Two of these papers were of some pharmaceutical interest. Professor Hartwich, of the Pharmaceutical Institute at Zürich, discussed the common stimulants and narcotics derived from tropical countries. He traced the rise and growth in the European demand for tea, coffee, and cocoa, and endeavoured to show why predominance in the cultivation of these products had passed from one country to another, and why civilised peoples show such extraordinary differences in their consumption of these products. He had also a great deal to say about the chewing of betel-nut, one of the few luxuries indulged in by the natives of the East Indies. Heer Groothoff, formerly Assistant Director of the Java Government Cinchona Undertakings, read a paper on the cultivation of cinchona and the manufacture of quinine. He deprecated the present tendency to replace cinchona by tea in Java, and struck a new note in the cinchona controversy, now in progress in Holland and Java, by pointing out that in introducing cinchona into the East Indies, the British and Dutch Governments were animated by the purely humanitarian motive of increasing the world's supply of this indispensable remedy against malaria, and that this original motive should not be lost sight of in the present wrangle about prices. To Britishers attending this Conference, and accustomed to be told at home that tropical agriculture is much better understood in the Dutch, German, and French colonies, it was

rather surprising to hear Dutch and German experts on these matters complaining of the way their countrymen lag behind in the application of science and capital to this industry, and lecturing their audiences on the necessity of imitating the British methods, which have resulted in the magnificent tea industry of India and Ceylon, the rubber plantations of the Federated Malay States and Ceylon, and the numerous smaller but very prosperous planting enterprises which have sprung up in recent years in Central and Eastern Africa.

MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

Pruritus Ani.

Dr. J. P. L. Mummery ("Clinical Journal") prefers powders to ointments in the treatment of pruritus ani, because dampness of the skin is one of the chief factors in producing the condition. A good powder is starch and boric acid in equal parts. The powder should be put on thickly so as to keep the parts dry, and after exertion or anything which is likely to cause the dampness to reappear the powder should be reapplied. Bathing the parts with weak phenol solution is often extremely effectual; that is to say, phenol solution 1 in 60 or 1 in 40 dabbed on with a sponge or with cotton-wool. Another very useful method of treating the condition is by using a paint. There are several different paints which are good, but one which Dr. Mummery has used and found very satisfactory is the following:

 Picis carbonis
 ...
 ...
 5j.

 Benzolis
 ...
 ...
 5iv.

 Acetoui
 ...
 ...
 ...
 3ij.—M.

Paint on with a brush, one or two coats, and allow to dry. The idea in using a paint is to allow it just to form a slight protection over the skin. Ointments should not be used if they can be avoided, but in very severe cases they are useful to tide over a bad period. In some cases they are more effectual than anything else. An ointment which can generally be depended on to temporarily alleviate irritation is one of chloroform, which is made by rubbing as much chloroform as possible into 1 oz. of lanoline. Another very useful ointment is the following:

 Bismuthi subnit.
 ...
 5ij.

 Cocainæ hydrochlor.
 ...
 gr. x.

 Hydragyri subchlor.
 ...
 gr. xv.

 Vaselini
 ...
 ...
 3j.—M.

Treatment of Syphilis.

Dr. James Bain ("British Medical Journal") states that mercury perchloride in the form of the official liq. hydrarg. perchlor, containing only $_{16}^{\circ}$ grain in the drachm, is not an efficient remedy in the treatment of syphilis, for the reasons that (1) the dose (5), of the official liquor, the one usually administered) is not large enough to produce any marked effect on an adult patient suffering from this disease; and (2) the drug, if administered alone in efficient doses, very soon upsets the stomach, and then the syphilis rapidly gets worse, as the patient vomits his mercury and at the same time is debilitated by the loss of his food. To prevent vomiting mercury perchloride should never be given alone, but always in combination with ammonium chloride and potassium chlorate. The solution which he uses is of the strength of 1 grain to 5], of distilled water, and the prescription, which he has long used with splendid results for adult male patients, is as follows:

 Liq. hydrarg. perchlor. concent.
 5ss.

 Potass, chlorat.
 5iss.

 Ammon. chlorid.
 5iiss.

 Tinct. card. co.
 5j.

 Syr. simpl.
 3j.

 Aq. ad
 5viij.

Sig.: Tablespoonful in a little water thrice daily thirty minutes after food.

The dose is thus $\frac{1}{3}$ grain perchloride three times daily, and Dr. Bain states that he has never seen this quantity upset the stomach. Female patients cannot, however, tolerate so much, and his usual practice is to give them just half that quantity ($\frac{1}{8}$ grain).

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in British South Africa, as well as to other chemists in business there.

Cape Province.

Medical and Pharmacy Board.—The "Union Government Gazette" of October 11 states that the following have been nominated as candidates for the Colonial Medical Council: Dr. L. A. W. Beck, Dr. W. Darley Hartley, Dr. A. J. Gregory, Dr. John Hewat, and Dr. D. J. Wood. [There are only four vacancies, so a ballot will have to be taken.] The nominations for the Colonial Pharmacy Board are: Messrs. George R. Cleghorn, W. K. Mager, J. McJannet, John Parry, W. A. Sieggs, and O. A. B. N. Rohrssen.

P.A.T.A.—The efforts of the committee formed to work the P.A.T.A. have resulted in greater success than many people hoped for. Following the lead set by Cape Town Kimberley, Durban, Johannesburg, and Port Elizabeth have each formed committees to co-operate. Town the committee meet once a week, and no effort is being lost to ensure success. The final working rests with chemists themselves in giving their support, and they are answering well. The views published by an agent some weeks ago as to the stand taken by the retailers outside the trade is, happily, not the view of those who have seen and felt the benefits of the P.A.T.A. at home. It is not too much to say (writes a Cape Town correspondent) that when the P.A.T.A. is established, as it will be, these very people will be only too glad to come in for their share of the profit.

SMALLPOX.—Another outbreak of smallpox is reported in the Pretoria district. Four natives were found suffering from the disease.

A New Society, with the title of the South African Association of Analytical Chemists, has recently been formed, with headquarters in Johannesburg. first President is Dr. J. McCrae, and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. Jas. Gray, P.O. Box 5254, Johannesburg.

Tuberculosis.—The Special Commission appointed during the last Session of Parliament to take evidence as to the prevalence of tuberculosis is at present sitting in Johannesburg. Among those who have given evidence is General Smuts (Union Minister of Defence). Lengthy discussions are taking place in the Cape Press as to whether tuberculosis is infectious.

A DAY'S OUTING.—Members of the Johannesburg and Pretoria Pharmaceutical Societies met in Pretoria on Bank Holiday (October 7) at the invitation of the latter body, and a right royal time they had, the twenty Johannesburg chemists who participated being quite unprepared for the lavish and generous entertainment awaiting them. Tennis, billiards, and golf teams had been arranged, and after a kindly welcome at Pretoria Station, which was reached at 9.30 A.M., conveyances took the various teams to their destinations. The local pharmacists proved too strong for the Johannesburg billiard party, and they had to acknow-ledge defeat, but one of their number won all his games. Private courts had been secured for termis in delightful surroundings, but the Pretorians' team, strengthened by one or two friends, were the victors. Golf proved particularly exciting, the chemists of the two towns combining to play the Pretoria Golf Club. In the morning singles were played, and the Pretoria Club won six matches to three, one being halved. After luncheon, four somes were played and a different tale was told, the chemists winning four matches to one. In the evening a magnificent banquet was given at the Grand Hotel, with Mr. Tippett (Chairman of the Pretoria Branch of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society and President of the Pretoria Golf Club) in the chair, who, in proposing "Our Guests," expressed the pleasure they had had in entertaining their brethren from Johannesburg, and

hoped that the occasion was only a forerunner of many such similar visits. Mr. E. J. Adcock, of Johannesburg. replied for the visitors in similar happy vein. Mr. Easterbrook gave the toast of "Our Hosts, the Pretoria Chemists," and Mr. Evans, speaking for the Pretoria Golf Club, said that they as a club did not wish to meet with a finer lot of sportsmen than they had that day. It was a very merry party that reached Johannesburg late on Bank Holiday night.

The Shops Act, 1912.

The following are brief particulars of recent local arrangements:

Aberdeen.-The vote of chemists on the half-holiday question has resulted as follows: For a closing order, 49;

Cardiff.-The Inspector under the Shops Act states in his report that he has verified the signatures on the petition for a closing order for chemists, etc., as correct. He has recommended that a printed copy of the order be forwarded to every occupier of the shops affected. The recommendation has been adopted.

Edinburgh.—By a majority of 25 votes to 15, the Town Council has agreed to the recommendation of the Lord Provost's Committee that further steps to make a closing order for chemists be taken under the regulations, and that order for chemists be taken under the regulations, and that no action be taken on objections lodged by chemists in the central area of the city. The objectors in their renewed petition took objection to the closing order being applied on grounds of public safety. They pointed out that they held remedies for serious illnesses, such as pneumonia, diphtheria, tetanus, etc., and grave danger to patients would arise if the order was applied. Telegrams, telephone messages, and special messengers might come in at any moment for these important remedies. It had been stated that all urgent remedies could easily be obtained from those firms who had night bells. That, however, was not the case, since several West-end chemists specialised in, or were agents for, most important remedies which could only be obtained from them. In a circular issued to every member agents for, most important remedies which could only be obtained from them. In a circular issued to every member of the Town Council the majority of the trade denied the statements of the minority. They denied that chemists in the Princes Street neighbourhood had any monopoly in the supply of remedies for the illnesses mentioned. There was no foundation for the alleged danger. It was a great greer-ance that certain chemists attempted to create a monopoly by applying proprietary names to articles which any chemist could supply

Grays .- The Essex County Council has issued an order for chemists in Grays to close on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

for chemists in Grays to close on Wednesdays at 1 p.m.

Hampton Wick.—As Hampton Court is considered a "holiday resort" within the meaning of Section 11 of the Shops Act, the Middlesex County Council has suspended the obligation on shopkeepers in the parish of Hampton Wick to close their shops on a weekly half-holiday in the months of June, July, August, and September.

London.—The Public Control Committee, reporting to the County Council on November 5, recommended that various London trade organisations be invited to submit suggestions for the defining of areas in the County of London, exclusive of the City, for the purposes of applications to the Council for orders under the Act, provided that such suggestions were, generally speaking, on the basis of the areas being large in size and few in number, and the boundaries being as far as practicable either the Thames or main roads. The recommendation was confirmed without discussion. discussion.

Portsmouth. - The Town Council on November 5 advertised that they had made an order for chemists to close on Wednesdays at 1 P.M.

MADAGASCAR CLOVES.-H.M. Consul at Antananarivo MADAGASCAR CLOVES.—H.M. Consul at Antananaryo reports that the clove-plantations in the colony comprise 400,000 trees, of which 230,000 are on the island of Sainte Marie, and the remainder on the east coast of Madagascar. Clove-plantations in the island of Sainte Marie cover 2,391 acres, 415 acres being planted by Europeans and the remainder by natives; all plantations are privately owned. Though it cannot be said that large numbers of new plantations are privately owned. Though it cannot be said that large numbers of new plantations are being opened up, yet cloves are being increasingly planted throughout the east coast provinces of Madagascar from Vohemar in the north to Farafangana in the south. The export of cloves last year from Madagascar amounted to 288,237 lb., valued at approximately 10,000l., France absorbing almost the entire crop.

WINTER SESSION.

Reporters, and Secretaries of Associations whose meetings are not open to reporters, are requested to send their reports to the Editor not later than the Wednesday or Thursday following the meeting. Meetings of Chemists in regard to Insurance Dispensing are for convenience included here, although they may not be Association Meetings. It is particularly requested that reporters will follow the style adopted herein, so as to get in all important facts in the minimum of space, thereby assuring the maximum of interest and utility.

Aberdeen.—The members of the Aberdeen Junior Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's College on October 30 Chemists' Association met in Gordon's Chemists' Met i to hear Dr. Levack lecture on Mountaineering. The mountainous regions of Lochnagar, Skye, and the Alps were illustrated by a beautiful series of lantern-slides.

Aberdeenshire).—Mr. A. Sim Weir presided at the rst annual meeting of the West Aberdeenshire Pharacists' Association in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on macists' Association in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on October 28. After preliminary business all the office-bearers were re-elected, a course which the President commended owing to the critical nature of the times.—As briefly reported last week, after this meeting a mass-meeting of pharmacists in Aberdeen and the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine was held. Mr. David Anderson (President Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association) was called (President Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association) was called to the chair. An opportunity was then taken of bringing before the meeting the claim of a native of Ellon (Mrs. Frances Henrietta Littlejohn) on the Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund. Mr. Littlejohn was also a native of Ellon, and acted for a number of years as assistant to Mr. G. R. Cruickshank when he (Mr. Cruickshank) started business on his own account in George Street, Aberdeen. He afterwards went to London, ultimately going into business for himself in St. Paul's Road; Canonbury, which he carried on for thirty-three years. His widow is now physically unfit to himself in St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, which he carried on for thirty-three years. His widow is now physically unfit to support herself, and is without means. The votes of the meeting were solicited on her behalf. Mr. Giles was then called upon, and gave a brief statement on organisation in Scotland, after which Mr. J. R. Hill addressed the necting at considerable length, detailing the negotiations through their various stages to the present suggested tariff of the Joint Standing Committees. Questions followed, and great dissatisfaction prevailed with the probability of having to accept such a scale of prices as that suggested. Mr. J. F. Tocher followed, and Mr. Wm. Giles then submitted the following motion: following motion:

"That this meeting of pharmaoists of the city of Aberdeen and the counties of Aberdeen, Bonff, and Kincardine, thanks Mr. Hill for the lucid résumé he has given of the work of the various pharmacentical committees under the Insurance Act; learns with deep regret that the tariff drawn up by the Scottish Standing Committee was rejected by the Joint Standing Committee; views with growing concern the secrecy which surrounds the Joint Standing Committee's tariff; calls for its publication for purposes of discussion, and refuses to pledge itself to any definite line of action until the Scottish Standing Committee have reported upon the whole question." the whole question.

Mr. Chas. Simpson seconded. Mr. Wm. Garrow moved the acceptance of the Joint Committee's tariff. This was seconded by Mr. Jas. Simpson (Peterhead). Mr. Hill warned the meeting of the danger of State dispensaries being instituted. By this time the meeting was rapidly, thinning, and at 6.30, when the vote was taken, thirteen voted for the resolution and thirteen for the amendment, while a considerable number refrained from voting. It was agreed to leave the matter thus and await developments.

Barnsley.—At the annual meeting of the Barnsley and District Chemists' Association held on Thursday, October 31, the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports showed that the Association is in a healthy condition, the balance in hand being 111. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. E. Jones; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. W. Moorhouse and W. Pickering: Treasurer, Mr. E. Nash; Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. Rigby (re-elected). After a discussion on the Insurance Dispensing, the Secretary was instructed to seek information in regard to representation on the local Insurance Committees. nsurance Committees.

Cambridge.—A meeting of the Cambridge Junior Pharmaeeutical Association was held at the Perse School Physics Lecture-room on Wednesday, October 30, when Mr. J. Ll. Davies, M.A., gave a lecture and demonstration on "Density and Specific Gravity: their Theory and Practical Determination"

Cheltenham.—Mr. M. C. Mansbridge presided at a neeting of the Cheltenham, Gloucester, and District Pharnaeists' Association held on October 31, and referred feel-

ingly to the death of Mr. W. Barron, the following resolubeing unanimously passed:

"That this Association records its sense of the loss sustained by pharmacy in the passing away of Mr. William Barron, an old and much respected member of the calling and the first President of this Association, whose long and useful life and unassuming and kindly disposition endeared him to his fellow-pharmacists, and that an express on of sympathy be sent to his son in his bereave-ment."

The following were elected members of the Association: Messrs. J. Hughes, F. Moss, J. H. Smith, and P. Turner. Mr. J. A. Thomas was nominated for election as Divisional Secretary, with thanks for past services. The question of an Insurance Dispensing tariff was discussed, and will come

De: byshire.—A meeting of chemists called by Messrs. Walter Riley (Derby Chemists' Association), J. H. Toplis (Chesterfield Association), and C. W. Ridyard (Ilkeston Association) was held at the Bull Hotel, Derby, on October 30, at 3.30 p.m., to form a Derbyshire Pharmaceutical Association, with the special object of concentrating action respecting Insurance dispensing. Mr. Robert Wright, F.C.S. (Buxton), presided, and it was agreed to form the Association, with two representatives from each division, Messrs. Ridyard and Riley as Joint Secretaries, and Mr. C. D. Turner as Treasurer. A Committee was appointed consisting of the following district representatives:

Derby.—Mr. J. A. Cope and Mr. Haynes.

CHESTERIFLED.—Mr. Toplis and Mr. Greaves.

ILKESTON.—Mr. Taylor and Mr. Gelsthorpe.

N.E. Derby.—Mr. Trevleves and Mr. Brad.ey.

HIGH PERK.—Mr. Wright and Mr. Richardson.

West Derbyshire.—Mr. Osborne and Mr. Hindle.

Mid.Derbyshire.—Mr. Osborne and Mr. Charnock.

Any gentleman who cannot act will be replaced by the

Any gentleman who cannot act will be replaced by the committee. Mr. R. Wright was elected *President*; and Mr. Cope (Derby) *Vice-President*.

Mr. Cope (Derby) Vice-President.

Dewsbury.—Mr. A. B. Barker presided at a meeting of the Dewsbury Pharmacists' Association held in Dewsbury on November 4. Insurance Dispensing was mentioned by Mr. R. Broadhead, who expressed the opinion that many doctors will get the dispensing to do, and that club practice would be perpetuated. He contended that the price offered by Mr. Lloyd George must be increased; but if a satisfactory tariff of prices is arranged, chemists should take the dispensing, with extra charges for night-time and Sundays. Mr. Gledhill followed, and said doctors could not get the dispensing if pharmacists are united and they backed up their representatives on the Advisory Committee and in Parliament. Mr. Pickard also spoke, saying that chemists had received State recognition for the first time, and no reasonable demand would be refused. Mr. Day (Secretary) reasonable demand would be refused. Mr. Day (Sceretary) agreed with Mr. Broadhead, and disagreed with Mr. Pickard, that the capitation grant had been done away with, and he quoted Mr. Masterman in favour of his contention that a capitation grant was intended. No resolution was going the tion was come to.

Hull.—Mr. T. Smith presided at the meeting of the Hull Association of Pharmacists held on November 4, when re-Association of Pharmacists held on November 4, when reports were given regarding the early-closing canvass, showing that signatories for 8 p.M. and 10 on Saturdays and 8.30 and 10.30 were fairly divided, but the meeting decided to adopt the latter hours. It was agreed to hold a meeting regarding Insurance dispensing on hearing from the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Richardson mentioned that there are 50,000 insured persons in Hull, and that sixty-five hear and the second of the members have not be register. shops would benefit, that number being on the register.

Kent.-Mr. J. E. French, Hon. Secretary of the County Kent.—Mr. J. E. French, Hon. Secretary of the County of Kent Association of Pharmacists, informs us that the Maidstone paragraph in our issue of November 2, index folio 681, was inaccurate in several particulars, and we find by comparison that these are Press errors. The meeting was for the whole of Kent, and the officers elected are as follows: President, Mr. A. E. Hobbs; Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. Feaver Clarke and Mr. F. J. Oliver; Treasurer, Mr. W. E. Clarke; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. E. French, 128 High Street, Sittingbourne. The report was not supplied by Mr. French, who now writes that "the gentlemen present did not come only from East Kent, but from all Kent, while among those who partook of the 'informal tea' were some who had borne for years an honoured position in pharmacy, and others quite representative of the younger pharmacy, and others quite representative of the younger generation.

King's Lynn.—A meeting of the registered pharmacists of King's Lynn was held on November 4, and it was proposed and carried unanimously that a local Association seformed and called "The King's Lynn Association of Pharmacists." Mr. W. J. Palmer, Ph.C. (Divisional Secretary), was elected President, and Mr. J. R. Hayes was appointed Treasurer and Secretary for the ensuing year. It was agreed

that Mr. Court and Mr. Hayes should represent the Association on the Norwich District Association.

that Mr. Court and Mr. Hayes should represent the Association on the Norwich District Association.

Letth.—The annual meeting of the Leith District Chemists' Association was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on October 29, at 9.30 p.m., Mr. D. W. Nicolson (President) in the chair. Attention being directed to the "Standard" report regarding the bankruptey statement at the Liverpool meeting, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Liverpool Chemists' Association about the matter. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Muir) then read the annual report, which referred to the chief business of the year (the Insurance Act and the Shops Act). Also during the year overtures as to amalgamation of this Association with the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association with the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association had been made by the latter, but as special interests affecting Leith chemists could be more effectually dealt with by their own local Association it was decided not to entertain the proposal. The report was adopted. The Hon, Tresurer (Mr. John Noble) then submitted a financial statement, which showed a balance in hand of 11. 8s. 6d. The Association had contributed 5l. 10s. to the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland). This also was adopted. The following office-bearers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. D. W. Nicolson: Vice-President, Mr. A Currie: Necretary, Mr. J. Muir, 7 Crighton Place, Edinburgh: Treasurer, Mr. John Noble: with five members of Committee—namely, Messes. Cooper, Dick, Duncan, Taylor Robson, and Walker. After a discussion on the constitution of the Association, Mr. Duncan withdrew a motion in respect to the matter, as it was remitted to the committee to consider it and report. respect to the matter, as it was remitted to the committee to consider it and report.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held on Thursday, October 31. Messrs. D. H. Evans, Lodge Lane, George Imman, Dale Street, and Brigham, Lark Lane, were elected members. Mr. G. V. C. Last proposed that the rule relating to the day of meeting should be altered from Thursday to Wednesday, so as to read: "The ordinary meetings of the Association shall be held every alternate Wednesday (or monthly) after the Liverpool.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chemists'

nesday (or nionthly) after the annual meeting, except during the months of May to September inclusive," etc. September inclusive," etc. Mr. Harold Wyatt, in seconding, suggested that the meeting should be held occasional.y in the afternoons instead of in the evenings. The previous week, when a meeting was called for 3 P.M., a very large number assembled, and it was a great success. The motion was supported by several members, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. G. V. C.

by several members, and it was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. G. V. C. Last, he was succeeded in the presidency by Mr. H. Humphreys Jones. In the course of his acknowledgment of the honour conferred on him, Mr. Jones said he was proud of having been elected to the chair of an Association which is now in its sixty-third year. With all its shorteomings the Association had done a vast amount of work in the past, and owed much to the older members, who had kept the lamp burning during dull and stagnant times. He predicted that the Association will still accomplish more good work in the future. Reports of the work done on the various committees were submitted. General satisfaction was shown with all the reports, and it was quite evident that the appointment of a secretary to each committee had been a step in the right direction. The President noted with satisfaction that the Bootle pharmacists had formed an Association or committee among themselves, as also had the Waterloo and Seaforth pharmaeists. Probably at the next Council election these districts would nominate and support their own candidates, and by doing that cusure that the whole of the pharmacists of Liverpool and district are represented. represented.

represented.

London.—A meeting of delegates from London Associations interested in the County of London Association of Pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Thursday, October 31. The Provisional Sceretary (Mr. C. T. Allen) presided until the meeting resolved that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society for the time being should be President of the Association. Accordingly Mr. C. B. Allen was elected first President, and took the chair. Mr. G. A. Tocher, 191 Manwood Road, Crofton Park, S.E., was unanimously elected Secretary. Resolutions defining the constitution of the Association, the formation of an Executive Committee, and the consideration of certain

methods of procedure and possible modification of local Association membership were passed. It is understood that the Secretary will shortly communicate to the local Associa-It is understood that the Secretary will shortly communicate to the local Associations concerned the proposals adopted, and will invite each of those Associations to name two representatives to serve on the Executive Committee. In due time a meeting of that committee would be called for the purpose of determining the course of action to be adopted in conferring with the County and Borough Insurance Committees. A similar meeting in regard to the County of Middlesex Association was held on Thursday evening of this week.

similar meeting in regard to the County of Middlesex Association was held on Thursday evening of this week.

London (East).—A meeting of chemists in business in Poplar and Stepney Borough was held in Limehouse Town Hall on Thursday, October 31, Mr. George W. Hatfield presiding. The object of the meeting was to form an East London Pharmaeists' Association, in order to look after the chemists' share of Insurance medical benefit. It was decided to form an Association under the above name, and the following officers were appointed: Chairman, Mr. G. W. Hatfield; Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. R. Keith: Sceretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. Wood, 817 Commercial Road, Limehouse: with a Committee consisting of Messrs. Abelson (Poplar), Gradidge (Mile End), Hines (Whitechapel), and Rees (Bow). It was decided to become affiliated to the County of London Association of Pharmaeists, and Mr. G. A. Tocher, Secretary of that Association, has been interviewed on the matter, with the result that the decision has been confirmed, the Association joining as the East London and not as a part of the North-East Branch of the London Chemists' Association.

The state of the North-East Branch of the London Chemists' Association.

London (North).—The first evening meeting of the North London Pharmaeists' Association was held at Northampton House, Highbury, on October 31, following one of Islingtonians, who had been discussing Sanatorium Benefit. There was a very good attendance, but the ladies scarcely appreciated the fact that their presence was equally desired. Mr. John Noble (Chairman of the Association) presided, and an address was given by the Secretary (Mr. Herlert Skinner) on Toxins and Antitoxins. He took a wider view than the title suggested, and drew from many sources the impress of chemical fundamentals in living phenomena, showing their susceptibility to variations and the response made to numerous stimuli. Further, he outlined the laws of immunity and the hypotheses of toxins and antitoxins, concluding by pleading for questions of public health to be raised above the conflicts of politicians. After a few remarks from the Chairman, Mr. J. Hearle proposed a vote of thanks, which Mr. J. Holding seconded. Mr. Skinner, in reply, aunounced future meetings, stating that the programme will be issued in a few days.

be issued in a few days.

London, W.—There was a smaller attendance than usual at the meeting of the Western Pharmacists' Association held at the Restaurant Frascati, London, W., on November 6, with the President (Mr. C. T. Allen) in the chair. The Chairman appealed to members to help in increasing the membership of the Association. The question of admitting managers for company chemists was raised by the Chairman, the consensus of opinion being that they should be welcomed. Those in the area covered by the Association are to be asked to join. The principal business of the evening was a chatty talk by Mr. C. Henwood. Secretary of the Maida Valc Chamber of Commerce, on Debt Collecting and Debt Dodging. An outstanding point was the utility of Post Office "A.R." forms in tracing absconding debtors. Numerous questions were afterwards answered by Mr. Henwood.

London Assistants.—Electricity and Medicine was the subject before the meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association at 73 Newman Street, London, W., on October 31, when the President (Mr. P. B. Phillips) presided over a large assembly. Dr. Walmsley, the lecturer, said, of various forms of medical electrical treatment (galvanism, faradism, static, and sinusoidal currents, etc.), the chief is high-frequency current. Ionic medication was also fully dealt with, as also the spectacular effects used by quacks.

Manchester District.—Mr. F. W. Bates. Chairman of the Insurance Committee of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, presided at a mass-meeting of chemists of Manchester, Salford, and district, held at the Victoria Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, October 30, at 3 r.M. The hall was erowded. The Chairman explained what his committee had done since its formation in May (C. & D. May 11, index folio 691). Since then Mr. H. Kemp had been added to it and the Secretary of the Salford Association. On the suggestion of Mr. Davis, the Chairman of the Manchester Insurance Committee, an ordnance-map showing the position of every chemist's shop in the are had been prepared by Mr. Mallinson (Secretary), with which they would have no difficulty in proving to the Insurance Committee that their fears that there are not enough

emists' shops were groundless. Mr. Bates added that he as in the dark as to the tariff, but he hoped Mr. Kemp ould give them full information. He counselled chemists to expect too much, but to remember that this work build bring people into their shops. Having appealed to on-members to join the Association, Mr. Bates concluded realling on Mr. Kemp. That gentleman spoke for fully rec-quarters of an hour, explaining what has been done and for the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, laying peoilal stress on the splendid services rendered by Mr. Toolcock. He added that at the last meeting of the Mannester Insurance Committee a medical sub-committee had seen appointed to deal with complaints against doctor or remist, and he (Mr. Kemp) was appointed a member of it, are said that the Commissioners credited chemists with a neere desire to do their share in making the Act a success, and admitted that they had not been unreasonable in their forts to get a fair remuneration for their services. He eminded the meeting that at the end of three years there ould be a revision of all the financial arrangements under the Act. Mr. Gill (President of the Salford Chemists' Association and a member of the Salford Insurance Committee) ext explained what has been done for the supply of medinanimously:

"This meeting approves of the principle of payment by means a tariff, and is prepared to accept as a minimum such tariff as

"This meeting approves of the principle of payment by means a tariff, and is prepared to accept as a minimum such tariff as ay be agreed upon between the Pharmaceutical Standing Comittee and the Commissioners."
"This meeting pledges itself to support the Manchester Pharmacutical Insurance Committee in all its negotiations with the anothester Insurance Committee."

the course of discussion Mr. Bates asked those present, hether members or not, to send their names and addresses the Secretary (Mr. G. A. Mallinson, Withington, Manhester), expressing their willingness to go on the panel. Aurge number of new members joined the Association.

N.U.A.P.—The London branch of the National Union f Assistant Pharmacists met at the London College of harmacy on November 3, when Mr. Bullen read a paper "The Provisional Regulations of the Insurance Act." moing the opinions which he expressed was one to the fect that it may be possible for young pharmacists to set a in business without paying large sums for goodwill, mply on the strength of the dispensing under the Act. "Terry Holloway opened the discussion. The next meeting will be on December 1, when Mr. M. H. Bennett, B.O.A., will read a paper on "The Advantages of an ptical Education." ptical Education.

Northampton.—Mr. F. C. Ashford presided at a meetg of the Northampton and District Chemists' Association at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, on October 29. Was unanimously decided to send a letter of sincere synthy with Mr. Gatehouse (the President) in his serious ness. [Mr. Gatehouse has since passed away.] The creetary read a letter from Mr. D. F. McKinnell vivisional Secretary) formally tendering his resignation. r. Gallimore, Mr. Senior, and Mr. Strickland were elected embers of the Association. The rest of the evening was ent in reviewing the progress of the working of the surance Act and its local application. The Chairman ated that when the Medical Benefit comes into force it up be necessary for the Association to meet every week in der to watch chemists' interests. Mr. Armitt hoped that the next few months chemists would loyally support one other and act in concert. By this means only could emists' interests be safeguarded.

Nottingham.—A social meeting of the Nottingham and

wottingham.—A social meeting of the Nottingham and its Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Victoria tion Hotel on November 6. Among those present were essrs. C. F. Carr (Vice-President), F. Ross-Sergeant, E. E. ckenson, T. Wilson, T. Freeman (Secretary), H. C. Prince, J. R. Parkes, C. E. Reynolds, and W. Gill. A discussion took place on the Sale of Diachylon, which is said to on the increase in some districts. The general opinions that this sale does not take place through chemists, o do all they can to discourage the sale. A novelty in shape of a bottle-wrapping, with transparent panel to we the label, was exhibited. w the label, was exhibited.

icotland.—The Pharmaceutical Standing Committee orland) met in Edinburgh on November 1, Mr. J. P. mour in the chair. The results of large meetings held Kirkcaldy. Dundee, Glasgow, Ayr, Motherwell, Edingh, and Aberdeen were considered. A report was subted by the five Scottish representatives who attended the ference in London between the Insurance Commissioners the Joint Pharmaceutical Standing Committee. The the Joint Pharmaceutical Standing Committee. The resentatives recommended acceptance of the policy nimously adopted by the Joint Pharmaceutical Stand-

ing Committee. After full consideration of every possible policy and all the interests involved, the committee adopted the following resolution:

"That the report of delegates to the Joint Standing Committee be adopted, the delegates thanked for same, and the matter left in their hands."

Stirling, Clackmannan, and Kinross Counties.—
A meeting of pharmacists from the various towns in the valley of the Forth was held in Y.M.C.A. Hall, Stirling, on October 30, for the purpose of forming a Pharmaceutical Association for the three counties. About forty pharmacists were present from Stirling, Falkirk, Grangemouth, Denny, Bridge of Allan, Larbert, Stenhousemuir, Polmont, Bannockburn, Alloa, Alva, and Tillicoultry. Mr. John Raffan, Divisional Secretary for West Stirlingshire, was voted to the chair, and it was unanimously agreed to focus an Association Divisional Secretary for West Stirlingshire, was voted to the chair, and it was unanimously agreed to form an Association, the following office-bearers being elected: President, Mr. R. Gordon Drummond (Falkirk): Viec-President, Mr. John Raffan (Stirling); Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. James Ferrier (Grangemouth); Committee, Messrs. Robert Ormiston (Alloa), Wm. Robertson (Alloa), John Skinner (Stirling), Thomas Lyon (Falkirk), and Wm. Dow (Kinross). Mr. David Gilmour (Dunfermline) then delivered a short address on "The Benefits of Local Organisation" and the effect of recent legislation on Pharmacy, and was followed by Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, who dealt with the present position of pharmacists under the Insurance Act. Several members took the opportunity of getting doubtful points clucidated, and, on a vote being taken, the meeting agreed to support the action of the Joint Pharmaceutical Standing Committee.

Surrey.—A meeting of Surrey pharmacists was held at

the action of the Joint Pharmaceutical Standing Committee. **Surrey.**—A meeting of Surrey pharmacists was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on November 6, for the purpose of forming a County Association. Between eighty and ninety chemists were present, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat presiding, and the meeting appointed the following office-bearers: *President*, Alderman A. Higgs (Kingston), and *Secretary*, Mr. W. H. Fowler (Redhill). The constitution of the Association was established on the basis of the County of London Association. An Executive Committee was set up consisting of two representatives from each Association within the area, and power to add two representatives of the area uncovered by Associations at present, besides representation on Insurance Committees as *ex officio* members. The meeting agreed to the tariff charges for medicines for sanatorium patients similar to that adopted by the Eastbourne chemists.

INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D.' Correspondents.)

Travelling Dispensaries in India.—Among the methods which the Plague Investigation Commission are adopting in India are the utilisation of travelling dispensaries, preventive inoculation, the provision of special hospitals, and the destruction of rats. Last year there were 842,000 deaths from this cause, and during the last sixteen years there have been 8,000,000 victims.

CHEMICAL FACTORY FOR INDIA,—A well-known Manchester firm of chemical manufacturers have made an arrangement for the establishment of a large factory at Madunga, near Bombay, for the production of chemicals, chiefly for industrial purposes. The company intend to chiefly for industrial purposes. The company intend to produce, among other articles, Epsom salts, zinc chloride, Glauber's salts, magnesium chloride, and sulphuric acid. It is also proposed to undertake the manufacture of glass. A sum of Rs. 4,50,000 is to be spent on buildings and

Apothecaries' Assistants' Examination.

The following candidates have been granted, as a result of the examination held last month by the Society of Apothe-caries of London, the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Andrews, D.
Armitage, H.
Bean, K. M.
Bettelley, H. H.
Blackburn, R. H. Blackburn, R. H.
Blok, E
Bristwin, E.
Brownhill, M. J. S.
Cavanagh, M. M.
Clayton, E. M.
Cook, V. S.
Dottridge, S.
Dunn, M. Evans, D. M.
Fairhurst, A.
Fisher, E. M.
Freemantle, D.
Gaowell, M. C.
Goddard, E. E.
Hardman, X.
Jones, G. M.
Lemanon, M. de J.
Linthune, P. H.
Matthews, W. M.
Maughan - Ettrick,
M. K. E.

Maycock, F.
McCowan, R. L.,
Munton, E. M.
Simpson, I. M.
Smif's, J. C.
Sowden, F. E.
Spenser, B.
Stephens, F. D.
Stevens, C. K.
Whifehouse, F.
Woollcombe, r.
Young, A. E.
Young, M. L.

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices o meetings or other events. These should be sent to the Edito by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Friday, November 8.

Blackpool and Fylde Pharmacists' Association, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 8.30 p.m. Discussion on Shops Act, Health Insurance, and Hospital Contracts.

Monday, November 11.

Grimsby Pharmacists' Association, Oberon Hotel, at 9 P.M. Monthly meeting.

Tuesday, November 12.

Eastburne Pharmacists' Association, Queen's Hotel, at 9 p.m. Annual general meeting.

9 P.M. Annual general meeting.
Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Café Monico, Union Street, at 7.30 P.M. Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock on "The Work of the Pharmaceutical Society."

Wednesday, November 13.

Wednesday, November 13.

Bradford Pharmacists' Association, G.N. Victoria Hotel, at 7 P.M. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. 6d. each) from Mr. W. E. Metcalfe, 95 Bingley Road, Shipley.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Chemists' Association, Hotel Métropole, Clayton Street West, at 8 P.M. Discussion on matters connected with the National Insurance Act.

South-East Essex Pharmacists' Association, Hotel Victoria, at 8 P.M. Annual meeting, followed at 9 P.M. by a specialization of the social contents.

smoking-concert

Thursday, November 14.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 P.M. Mr. R. R. Bennett, lantern-lecture on "Science and the Criminal."

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 7 P.M. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. 6d. cach) from Mr. J. H. Coleman, Hon. Secretary, 7 Worcester Street, Wolverhampton.

Friday, November 15.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall, at Election of officers.

Lancaster Chemists' Association.—The annual dinner will be held at the King's Arms Hotel on November 27. Tickets (3s. 6d. each) from the Hon. Secretary.

Leeds Chemists' Association.—Mr. G. Ward and Mr. E. Yewdall will deliver on November 20 a lecture on the history of the Look Association for the lecture of the look.

history of the Leeds Association from its foundation in

1862.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical Society.—The annual dinner will he held on November 21 at the Royal Victoria Station Hotel. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) from Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, IIon. Secretary, 338 Abbeydale Road.

South-East London Pharmacists' Association.—The first smoking-concert is to he held at the Green Man, Lewisham, on November 21, at 8 p.m. Tickets can be obtained from Mr. W. C. Sayers, 63 High Street, Lewisham.

Western Pharmacists' Association.—The annual dinner will be held in the Alexandra Room, Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on November 20. Tickets (7s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. Latreille, 48 Baker Street, W. Stockport Pharmacists' Association.—The annual dinner will be held in the White Lion Hotel, Underbank, on November 21. Mr. J. Rymer Young will be present. Tickets (4s. 6d. each) from Mr. A. E. Mills, 135 Shaw Heath, Stockport.

Institution.—Professor Sir James Dewar ROYAL. ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Professor Sir James Dewar is to deliver the Christmas course of Juvenile Lectures as follows: Alchemy, Saturday, December 28: Atoms, December 31; Light, January 2, 1913: Clouds, January 4: Meteorites, January 7; and Frozen Worlds, January 9. At 3 P.M. caeh day

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, NORTH BRITISH PRANCH, 36 York Place, Edinburgh.—The first evening meeting of the session will be held on November 20, when Dr. Ralph Stockman will deliver an inaugural address on "Stimulant Narcotics, with a Special Account of Catha

PHARMACEUTICAL FOOTBALL CLUB.—The annual smoking-concert of the School of Pharmacy Football Club is to he held on November 26 in the Council-chamber of the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C. Mr. W. F. Gulliver will be in the chair. Tickets (2s. each) may be had from Messrs. L. F. Gore and T. M. Simpson, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

W.C. CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A Cinderella dance will be held in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant on the evening of December 12 at 7.30. Mr. C. W. Martin will act as M.C., and the Clement Harris Band has been engaged. Tickets (single 5s. 6d. and double 10s., in-

cluding supper in the Grand Salon) can be obtained from any of the stewards—namely, Messrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, P. Cheetham, H. R. Culling, R. D. Dixon, A. Francis, F. W. Gamble, F. J. Murphy, P. B. Phillips, C. S. Presant, W. Roberts, J. W. Royle, and B. R. Wilkinson—or from the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. A. Haigh and F. Naylor, The Dispensary, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

'The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, and to many other Chemists in business

The Commonwealth.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE, LTD.—The Victorian scheme of chemists' defence (C. d. D., Coloured Supplement, October 12) is being taken up in other States of the Commonwealth. A meeting was held in Hobart on September 24, when a similar scheme was initiated, and a movement in New South Walcs is being made in the same direction.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF Science is to meet in Australia in 1914, and a great public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Sydney, on September 9 to inaugurate the preparations. The delegates would arrive in Freemantle on August 4, 1914, spend five days in Adelaide, seven days each in Melbourne and Sydney, and four days in Brisbane, leaving Brisbane on September 1 for England ria Cairns, Port Moresby, Darwin, Java, Singapore, and Colombo.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELECATE. -Mr. W. E. Woods, of "Great Peppermint Cure," visited Australia for the purpose of laying the views of the Proprietary Medicine Section of the London Chamber of Commerce before Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, Royal Commissioner. In reply to a suggestion from Mr. Woods, Dr. Thompson saw no objection to the contents of the medicine being stated on a separate label, if that were practicable.
Mr. Woods urged that the Canadian regulation should be adopted as regards the proportion of alcohol:

"That no proprietary medicine shall be sold if it contains an excess of the amount of alcohol required as a solvent or a preservative, or does not contain sufficient medication to prevent its use as an alcoholic beverage.

Thompson was emphatic in his view that proprietary medicines are sometimes bought for the alcohol contained in them. He doubted if the Canadian regulation would meet the case. Mr. Woods urged that if any medicine were known to be used in this way it should be ruled out. Dr. Thompson replied that he knew the difficulties; he had been engaged in that work, As regards the declaration of certain drugs (Regulation 71), Mr. Woods urged the needs of the country districts. Dr. Thompson said that proprietary medicines differed very remarkably in composition. "They are in some cases reasonable remedies, but I am certain that the majority have no points to commend them." He instanced an alleged points to commend them." cure for diphtheria. Mr. Woods urged the statement that Dr. Cox had sent out 26,000 invitations to doctors throughout the United Kingdom to gather facts on the misuse of proprietary medicines, and had not received any evidence on this point. Mr. Woods stated that the stocks of proprietary medicines in the Commonwealth are valued at 3,000,000l., and, according to estimates, the proprietors of patent medicines spend in Australia 160,000l. per annum in advertisements, while many thousands are spent on printing.

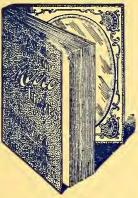
Western Australia.

THE HEALTH ACT AMENDMENT ACT has passed with no substantial amendments in those clauses which relate to The power to make regulations is very pharmacists. widely extended, especially in regard to labelling, and it is now possible to prohibit the sale or offering or exposure of any food or drug which is not labelled as prescribed; grant conditional exemption from any requisition of the regulations regarding labelling in respect of any food or drug; and discriminate in respect of labelling between drugs supplied on the order of a legally qualified medical practitioner or by a pharmaceutical chemist and drugs not so supplied,

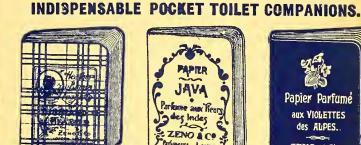
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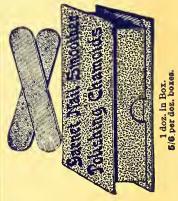
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